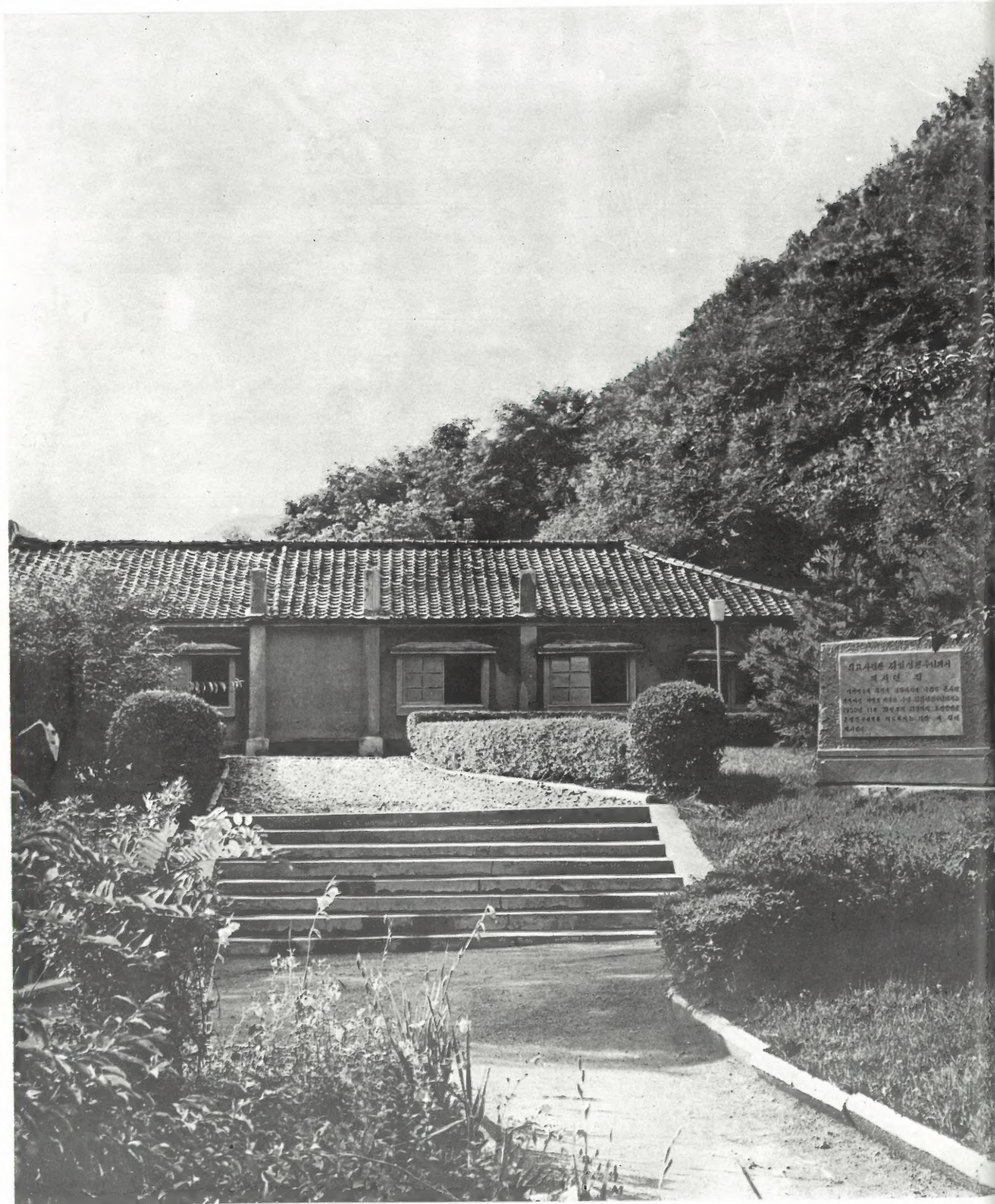


No. 1 3 5 0 2



Korea Today

12
1980

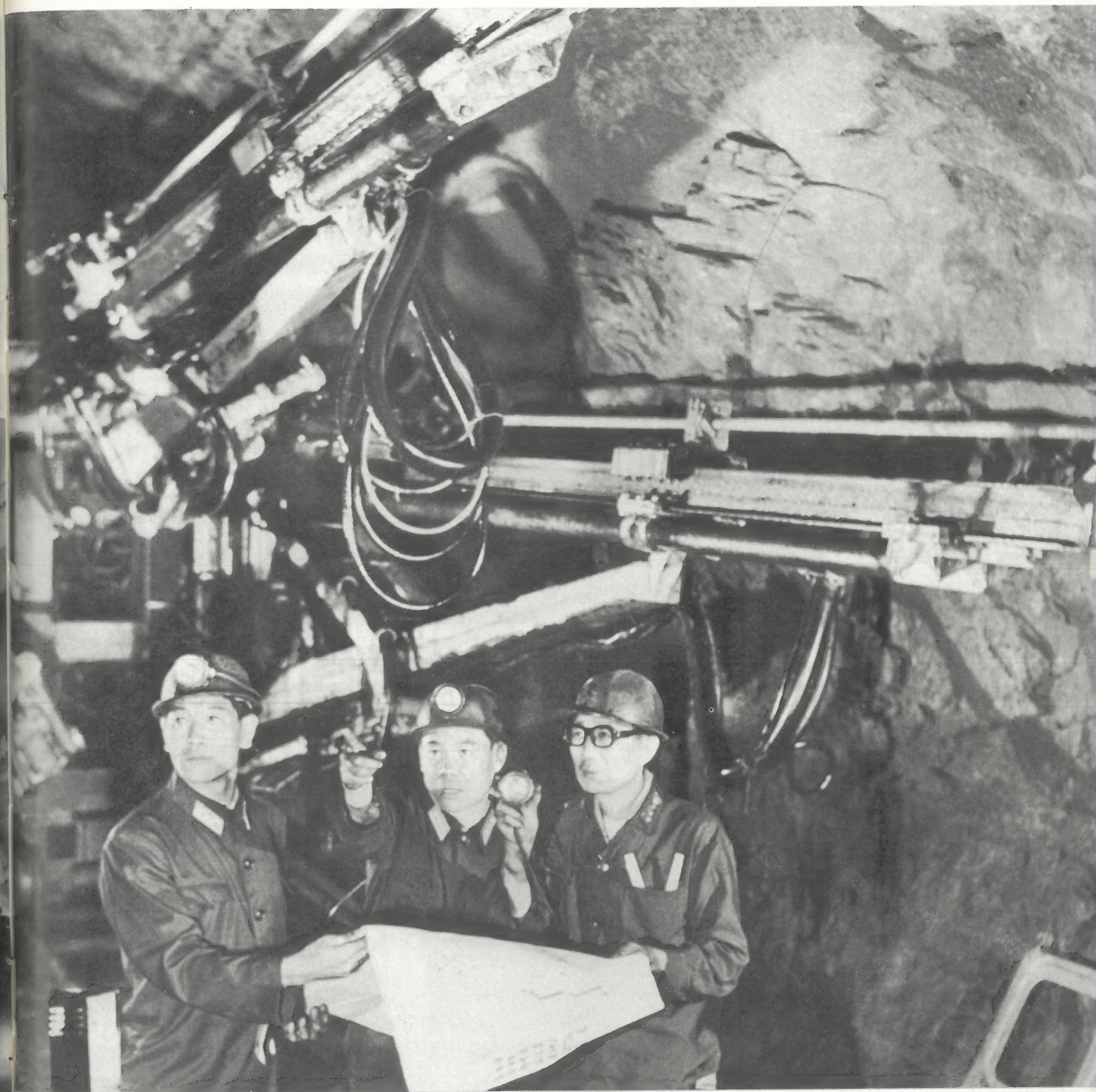


The great leader President Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the government economic delegation of the Republic of India after receiving them

WORKING PEOPLE OUT TO IMPLEMENT THE DECISION OF THE SIXTH PARTY CONGRESS



Workers of the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Plant
effect innovations every day in production

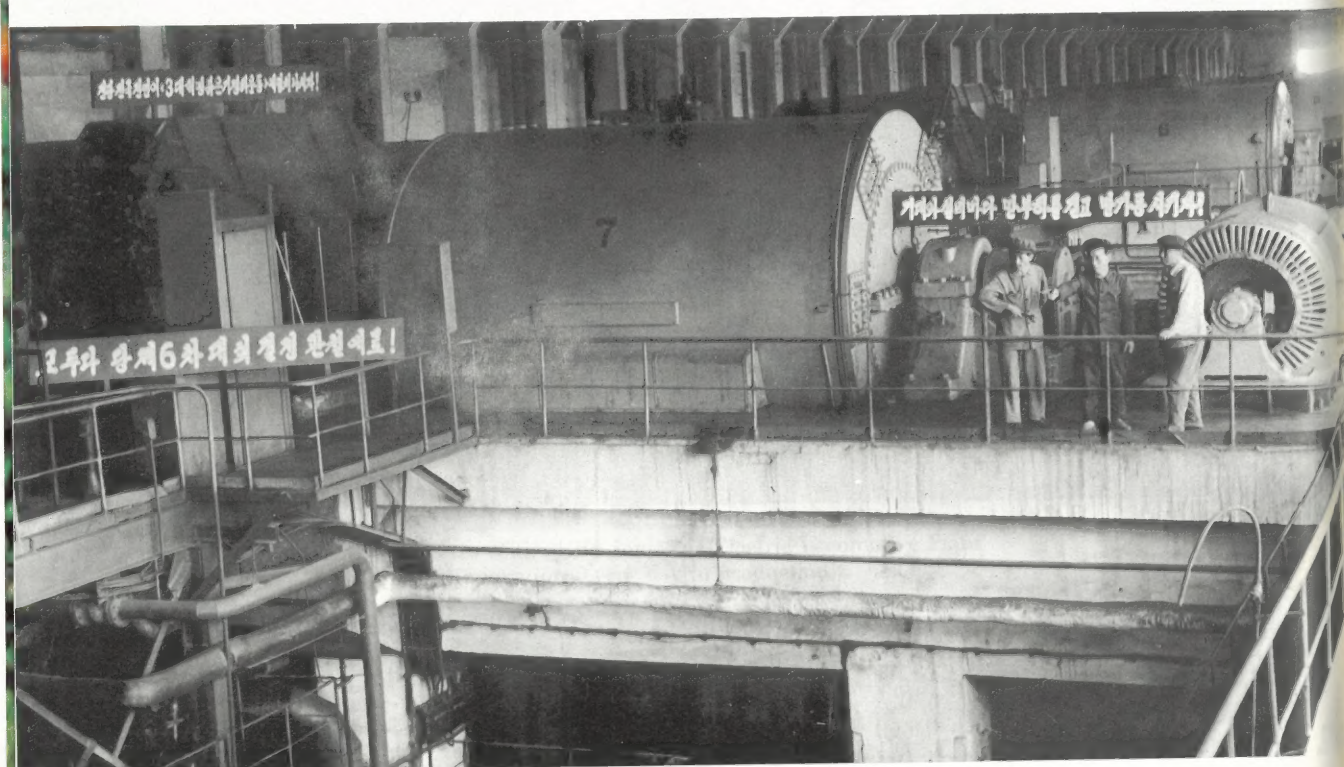


The staff members plan a bold operation to raise the tunnelling speed



Workers of the spinning shop at the Pyongyang Textile Combine strive to produce more fabrics

Innovations are wrought one after another in power generation (at the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station)



Korea Today

No. 12 (291) 1980

CONTENTS

From the "Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee"

- Brilliant Victory in the Three Revolutions (Summary)** . 7
 Highly Important Document Indicating Way to Complete Splendidly Our Revolutionary Cause under the Banner of Juche Idea 11

BRIGHT PROSPECTS

- TEN GOALS FOR SOCIALIST ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION IN THE 1980'S 19

UPHOLDING DECISION OF SIXTH PARTY CONGRESS

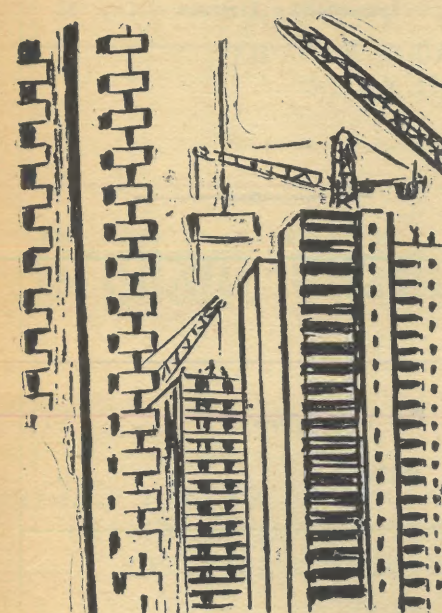
- To Implement Great Programme, Bright Blueprint 21
 Reportage
 Local Foodstuff Factory Pays 28
 Modelling the Whole Society on the Juche Idea Is General Task of Our Revolution 30
 The Great Leader President Kim Il Sung Enjoys High Prestige among People of Korea and the World 34
 Effectively Using Local Raw Materials 37

☆ NOTE ☆

- In Grateful Embrace 38
 This Is How We Did 40
 Irrigation in Korea (3) 43
 Our Developing Mural Painting 43

ON THE JUCHE IDEA

- Juche Idea—Scientific World Outlook Based on Human Independence 53



MONTHLY JOURNAL

Published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House
 Pyongyang, DPRK

True Story	
A Faithful Party Member	57
A GREAT MAN	
"Let Us Not Shoot the Pheasants"	59
Pine in Solsom Island	60
(Korea—A Lovely Land)	
Lake Mayang	61
Buzzard	62
Pollution-Free Country	63
Arts Flower among People	65
(Ten-Point Political Programme of Unified State)	
Most Realistic and Reasonable Programme for National Reunification	69
Struggle between Patriots and Quislings	73
Democratization of South Korean Society and People's Independence	75
US-Controlled South Korea	77
Robber's Usurpation of "Power"	79
Ever-Intensified Frantic Suppression	80
—ACCOUNT OF INSPECTION—	
Visit to the Korean Folklore Museum (4)	82
(Independence, Friendship and Peace)	
Non-Alignment Movement—Strong Anti-War Peace Force	85
LEGEND	
SONG BU AND RI RANG	87
Agricultural Development in Southeast Asian Countries	89
National Holiday of Nepal	90

PHOTOGRAVURES

- ★ Working People Out to Implement the Decision of the Sixth Party Congress . . . 2
- ★ Mural Paintings of Pyongyang Metro . . . 45
- ★ Spinners . . . 47
- ★ Celebrated Kungang-san Mountain in Winter . . 50
- ★ Korean Postage Stamps . 52
- ★ Father and Two Sons Are Locomotive Drivers . . 93

- Do You Know! . . . 91
- NEWS . . . 92

FRONT COVER: Good woolen fabrics are produced roll after roll

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The historic house where the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung stayed, guiding the meeting of military and political cadres of the Korean People's Army in Oryugol on the Tokno River in November 1950 during the Fatherland Liberation War

INSIDE BACK COVER: A rich catch of fish

BACK COVER: The elephant rock at Monggumpo, the scenic spot, on the west coast

At the request of readers our magazine gives from this issue the full text or important content of different parts of the great leader President Kim Il Sung's report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea (held in October 1980) on the work of the Central Committee. (Ed.)

FROM THE "REPORT TO THE SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA ON THE WORK OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE"

Brilliant Victory in the Three Revolutions

(Summary)

1) OUR PARTY'S STRUGGLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LINE OF THREE REVOLUTIONS

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions represent a struggle to give independence to the masses of working people and a strategic task which must be tackled squarely by a working-class party that assumed power from the very first day of building a new society.

When it first began to build a new society, our Party put forward the policy of three revolutions and has since made strenuous efforts to carry it out.

After the establishment of the socialist system, our Party defined the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions as the main content of the revolution to be carried out in socialist society, as a task of the continuous

revolution to be tackled until the building of communism, and has vigorously promoted these revolutions.

By energetically propelling forward both the technical and cultural revolutions while keeping the ideological revolution definitely to the forefront, our Party brought about a great revolutionary upswing on all fronts of socialist construction. The Chollima Movement started amidst the great upsurge of socialist construction and became our Party's general line in socialist construction.

After its Fifth Congress our Party further stepped up the struggle for implementing the line of three revolutions.

In order to strengthen the guidance of the three revolutions in line with the new requirements of the revolution, our Party proposed the three-revolution-team movement and dispatched the teams composed of Party hard

cores and young intellectuals to various branches of the national economy.

With the three-revolution-team movement forging ahead at a good pace, the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions have deepened and developed further.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement launched with vigour in all spheres of socialist construction under the leadership of the Party organizations has been a powerful stimulus propelling forward the three revolutions.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions which date back to the general ideological mobilization movement for nation-building, to the emulation drive for increased production and the anti-illiteracy campaign in our country after liberation, have now reached a very high stage where the objective is to liquidate once and for all the remnants of the old society in all fields of social life and provide full independence to the masses of working people.

2) ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE IDEOLOGICAL, TECHNICAL AND CULTURAL REVOLUTIONS

During the period under review our Party laid down the ideological revolution as the most important task of socialist construction and directed its efforts primarily towards this.

The active progress of the ideological revolution brought about a fundamental change in the ideological and moral qualities of our people and in their manner of work and life. The education of Party members and working people in the Juche idea, in Party policy and revolutionary traditions has been strengthened and the ideological struggle against all kinds of obsolete ideas stepped up, with the result that all Party members and working people have been equipped firmly with the Juche idea, and our whole society is pervaded with this idea. The popular masses' trust in

our Party has increased greatly and the unity and cohesion of the Party and the masses grown firmer. Furthermore, our working people work in a revolutionary way and live modestly as befits the people of a revolutionary country and an age of struggle; one and all they continue to make innovations and advance, brimming over with revolutionary zeal and vigour.

In the period under review our Party set the technical revolution as the central task in the building of the socialist economy and strove for the three objectives of the technical revolution.

In order to narrow the gap between heavy and light labour, our Party pushed ahead with the work of modernizing production equipment and technical processes in industries where arduous labour, work in hot shops and other health-affecting work prevail. Thus the working people were freed from such jobs.

As a result of the rapid acceleration of the technical revolution in rural districts, mechanization and application of chemicals in farming have expanded considerably and the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour have been greatly diminished.

During the period under review the number of tractors in agriculture increased sharply. Last year there were seven tractors per 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land in the plain area and six in the intermediate and mountain areas. Chemical fertilizers, weed killers and various other chemicals were produced and supplied in considerable quantities enabling 1.5 tons of chemical fertilizer to be applied last year to each *chongbo* of fields and weeding to be done by the chemical method over 97 per cent of the total rice fields.

Large numbers of nurseries and kindergartens have been built all over the country, welfare service facilities expanded on a large scale and the food and daily necessities industries quickly developed. Thus, our women have been freed largely from the burden of

kitchen work and other miscellaneous household chores.

In the course of carrying out the tasks of the technical revolution put forward at the Fifth Party Congress, production in all branches of the national economy grew quickly, further consolidating the foundations of our independent national economy.

During the years under review industry developed very rapidly indeed. Between 1970 and 1979 our country's industrial production rose by 15.9 per cent a year, boosting the total industrial output value 3.8 times, with the production of means of production increasing 3.9 times and consumer goods 3.7 times.

Our Party reinforced the industrial branches and created many new industries on the principle of further improving the industrial structure and building a Juche-based industry supplied with domestic raw materials and fuel.

The production capacities of industries increased noticeably in the period under review. The capacity for electricity production increased greatly and that for the production of coal and other minerals showed a rapid increase. Our cement-producing capacity increased 2.2 times during the period under review.

The foundations of light industry were further strengthened. Many modern light industry factories were built, thus our light industry is now capable of satisfying the people's growing demands for consumer goods.

During the period under review, the technical equipment of industry in general showed a marked improvement. The existing machine-building plants were reinforced, many new ones built and, in particular, centres for the production of machine tools and ordered equipment built up.

During the years under review, agricultural production made great progress.

Thorough application of our Party's Juche farming method and adoption of various mea-

sures for warding off the effects of the cold front have brought about rapid progress in all sectors of agricultural production. The *per-chongbo* grain yields in our country have reached 7.2 tons for rice and 6.3 tons for maize. Last year nine million tons of grain was produced—a success we can be proud of.

The material and technical foundations of transport were strengthened, and the carrying capacity increased considerably.

During the period under review, many new railways were laid, and electric traction introduced widely. In our country today 87.5 per cent of railway haulage is electrified.

In the years under review, our Party put forward the cultural revolution as an important fighting task, and directed great efforts to the building of socialist culture, and achieved brilliant successes in all spheres of cultural development.

Our Party has always paid foremost attention to education and steadily developed it in keeping with the actual conditions where the building of socialism is progressing in depth. In particular, we published the *Theses on Socialist Education* and worked hard to implement it, thereby bringing about a great change in public education and in the training of cadres.

In the years under review, the number of higher learning institutions increased from 129 to 170 and 481 new higher specialized schools were set up. The huge target of increasing the number of technicians and specialists to more than one million set by the Party at its Fifth Congress has been attained brilliantly.

In these years our Party achieved brilliant success in completing the introduction of universal eleven-year compulsory education.

Also, all children throughout the country were brought up at nursery schools and kindergartens at state and public expense.

During the period under review great success was scored in scientific research. A Juche-oriented metallurgical process using

domestic fuel and a new casting method were invented. Successes were achieved in research work to create a synthetic rubber industry and a new chemical fibre industry based on domestic raw materials. Solutions were worked out for many scientific and technical problems confronting various spheres of the national economy, including methods of producing seed and cultivating crops.

In this period brilliant successes were achieved in literature and art under the correct guidance of the Party.

With the brilliant materialization of our Party's Juche-oriented thoughts and unique policy on literature and art, a great revolutionary change has taken place in every sphere of literature and art, and numerous literary and art works of high ideological and artistic value, including revolutionary films, operas, dramas, stories and novels, have been created. The 1970's was indeed the heyday of Juche art when our literature and art blossomed out dazzlingly along the Party's Juche-oriented literary and art line.

During the years under review the working people's cultural standards rose greatly as a result of the vigorous efforts to establish socialist ways of culture in life and production. A great stride was made in the distribution of publications and in broadcasting propaganda. The work of spreading the TV network all over the country was carried out successfully. Many modern cultural facilities were built and the policy for introducing a bus service and water supply in farm villages was put into effect.

A great advance was also made in the public health service. Thanks to our Party's correct policy on the health service and various other popular measures, the health of the working people and children was effectively protected and improved, with the result that the average life span of our people has reached 73 years, 35 years longer than before liberation.

3) CONSOLIDATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE AND SOCIAL SYSTEM

During the years under review, the state and social system of our country was consolidated and developed on the basis of the successes achieved in the three revolutions.

With the dynamic advance of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, the political and ideological unity of the whole of society based on the Juche idea has been strengthened rock-firm and socialist production relations and the material and technical foundations of socialism consolidated and developed, with the result that our state and social system has been placed on a more solid political and economic foundation.

During the period under review the Socialist Constitution was adopted and, in accordance with it, various new laws and regulations were formulated. This brought about further legal consolidation of our state and social system.

During this period the functions and role of the people's power rose considerably.

In order to heighten the functions and role of the people's power in keeping with the requirements of the revolution, our Party took steps to revise the structure of the local organs of power and administration. As a result, the people's committees' functions as the organs of state power were heightened and the role of the administrative organs further enhanced.

With a view to ridding government officials of bureaucratism, our Party intensified ideological education and struggle and, at the same time, made them strictly observe socialist laws. Due to the improvement in their methods and style of work, the organs of people's power have become closely associated with the people and the broad masses have come to take an active part in the work of these organs.

During the years under review, the revolu-

Highly Important Document Indicating Way to Complete Splendidly Our Revolutionary Cause under the Banner of Juche Idea

The Sixth Congress of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea was held with success amid the great expectation and interest of our entire people and the revolutionary people of the world, at a time when our Party has strengthened as never before and its organizational and ideological foundations consolidated rock-firm.

It was a historic congress of epochal significance in the development of our Party and revolution.

It demonstrated to the world the indestructible might of our Party and the entire people rallied closely around it and opened up a bright vista for our country and people.

On the first day of the Congress, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and guide of our Party, made the historic report on the work of the Party Central Committee, focussing the attention of the home and world public.

The entire Party members and working people are now wrapped in boundless joy

tionary principles of independence, self-support and self-reliance in defence were thoroughly carried into effect in all areas of state activity and, as a result, the might of our country increased incomparably.

During these years our state and social system displayed its advantages to the full

and emotion at his programmatic report. They support it wholeheartedly and are filled with a firm resolve to thoroughly implement it.

It is essential to victory in the cause of socialism and communism for a working-class party to have a correct line and programme of struggle.

In his report, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the requirements of our revolution which has reached a new higher stage, the obtaining situation and the law-governed process of the working-class revolutionary cause, and clearly showed the path ahead of our Party and people.

This marks a new milestone in our people's struggle to push ahead with the revolution and construction successfully under the guidance of the Party.

The underlying spirit of his report is to advance vigorously along the road of Juche in whatever adversities and complete our

by guaranteeing socialist democracy for the masses of working people in every respect.

In our country today the working masses are fully provided with liberties and rights as masters of the state and society, and the entire social wealth is geared to the promotion of their welfare.

revolutionary cause which started and moved from victory to victory under the banner of the great Juche idea.

The report analyzes and sums up the proud successes and valuable experience gained by our Party and people through embodying the Juche idea in all areas of the revolution and construction and clearly indicates ways to remodel nature, society and man thoroughly, strengthen and develop the Party and realize the independence of the country and the nation on the basis of the Juche idea. The great significance and vitality of the report lie in that it mapped out the road to the final victory of the Juche idea and provided a sure guarantee for making this idea the sole guiding idea of our revolution forever.

His report is an encyclopedic document containing superb thoughts, theories and policies giving scientific answers to the theoretical and practical questions arising in the revolution and construction in our times.

In the report he gave all-round answers to the important questions arising in the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of the working class—from the laws of socialist and communist construction and the basic principles of the building of the working-class party to propositions and ways for reunifying the divided country and the revolutionary stand and strategy and tactics to be adhered to in the struggle for independence against imperialism. For this the report represents a classic which has further developed the revolutionary theory of the working class and enriched its treasure house still more.

In his report he fully expounded all the problems arising in completing the revolutionary cause and outlined the bright future of our revolution and nation, proceeding from the historic experiences and lessons of the protracted communist movement and the requirements of our revolutionary develop-

ment. So the report serves as a programme-guide enabling our Party to discharge its mission and duty to confidently lead the Korean revolution and people to the communist future, assuming full responsibility for their destiny.

It is an event of great significance in the revolutionary struggle of our people and the development of the revolutionary theory of the working class that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made public the historic work "Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee."

First of all, the report is a great militant banner which clearly indicates the way to win the final victory of the socialist and communist cause under the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and powerfully arouses the people to the continued revolution.

Summing up the historic struggle of our people for the three revolutions and rich practical experiences gained in its course, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught in his report that the three revolutions are a strategic task a working-class party in power should consistently carry out from the first day of building a new society and the general line in building socialism and communism.

In his report, he said:

"The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are a strategic task which must be tackled squarely by a working-class party that assumed power from the very first day of building a new society."

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are a struggle for realizing the independence of the working masses. If we are to free the working people from class domination and subjugation and the fetters of old ideology, technology and culture and

make them completely independent, we should carry out the three revolutions, along with the revolution to change the old political and economic institutions.

The experience of our Party and people in the struggle for the three revolutions from the first day of building a new society eloquently proves that the line of three revolutions is the only way to eliminate all manner of historic backwardness and legacies of the old society, bring about national development and prosperity and succeed in building socialism and communism.

In his report the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified the historic need, principles and ways of the three revolutions, so that the working class and working people can mightily advance the revolution along the straight path and complete it.

By demonstrating the correctness and vitality of the line of the three revolutions the report inspires the people with confidence in socialism and communism and encourages them to the struggle to resolutely defend the banner of revolution and accomplish the cause of the working class.

The report proudly notes that as a result of thorough implementation of the three-revolution line and the principle of independence, self-support and self-defence, our state and social system was further strengthened and developed and our country turned into a powerful one independent in politics, self-supporting in the economy and self-reliant in guarding the nation. This makes our people take a high pride in enjoying to their hearts' content genuine freedoms and rights and a happy material and cultural life under the best socialist system and renew their resolve to work harder for the further strengthening and development of the system.

The report is also a great revolutionary programme of Juche which proclaims the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea as the general task of our revolution and

indicates the way to make the working people completely independent under this slogan.

In his report, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Modelling all society on the Juche idea is the general task of our revolution. The working class's revolutionary cause of realizing the independence of the working masses can be completed ultimately only by modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea."

His definition of the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea as the general task of our revolution is an important historic event which provided our Party and people with the militant slogan for brilliantly completing the cause of socialism and communism, reflecting the fundamental demand of communist society and the law of its completion, the summation of the proud victory of our revolution and its practical demand.

The modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea is a worthwhile work to build a communist society by thoroughly applying the Juche idea with it as an invariable guide in the revolution and construction. The enormous theoretical and practical significance of the report lies in clearly showing the way of steadily deepening the revolution, making the working masses fully independent and completely building communism under the banner of the great Juche idea.

Our revolution has covered the path of victorious march under the banner of the Juche idea in the past half century. The modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea is a continuation of this historic march and a struggle at a new higher stage to complete the revolutionary cause of Juche by deepening the revolution and construction. The slogan of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea reflects the mature requirements of our developing revolution and the firm resolve and iron will of our Party and people to com-

plete our revolutionary cause started in the Paekdu forests under the banner of the Juche idea.

With the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea defined as the general task of our revolution, our Party and people came to accelerate the socialist and communist construction more vigorously with clear-cut goals and firm confidence along the road pointed out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and our country to shine forever as the homeland of Juche.

The modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea is a militant slogan which enables our Party to make its revolutionary character clearer as a party of a Juche type and discharge its mission to resolutely defend and safeguard his revolutionary idea and achieve its final victory. This slogan made our Party a glorious party splendidly carrying out the historic task of dyeing the whole society with the revolutionary idea of its leader for the first time in the long history of the communist movement.

The struggle for modelling the whole society on the Juche idea is a very difficult, complex struggle and quite a new task no one has ever attempted. In his report the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified it as the principles, tasks and ways for carrying out this difficult cause with success to firmly maintain the independent and creative stands, thoroughly implement the three-revolution line and push ahead with the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of the whole society and with the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy. As a result, our Party and people had the only correct guideline to advance the revolution and construction more mightily under the banner of the Juche idea, achieve the complete victory of socialism in the near future and accomplish the revolutionary cause of communism creditably without the slightest

deviation and ordeal.

The report of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a brilliant blueprint, the grandest programme of socialist economic construction ever in the history of our country.

He said in his report:

"The 1980's is a very important period in our socialist economic construction. Drawing on the brilliant successes achieved already in building the socialist economy, we must further accelerate economic construction to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of time and continue to make dynamic progress towards a new higher goal."

In the report he made a deep analysis of the present situation and inexhaustible potentialities of our socialist economy and the prospect of its development and put forward the basic tasks of the socialist economic construction in the 1980's and the ten long-range goals for their fulfilment.

The ten long-range goals are a new milestone for another leaping progress in the socialist economic construction and the eternal prosperity and development of the country. This grand economic construction programme illumines the way to increase the might of our socialist independent national economy in every way, fairly rank our country among the economically advanced countries in the world and bring about decisive progress in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism.

The ten long-range goals of the socialist economic construction, which contain the revolutionary plan and lofty will of our Party to push ahead with all work boldly and in a big way and build a communist paradise on this land as early as possible, inspire our people with confidence in victory, high revolutionary zeal and strong fighting spirit

and powerfully arouse them to a new general march.

His report contains theories on building a revolutionary party which indicate the real road of further developing and strengthening our Party into an invincible party of a Juche type.

He said in the report:

"Drawing on the successes already scored in Party building, we must further improve Party work and thus forge ahead with the revolutionary struggle and construction work energetically and carry our revolutionary cause to completion."

A working-class party is the vanguard detachment of the revolution whose lofty mission it is to complete the revolutionary cause. To strengthen it is the fundamental question decisive to the success of the revolution and construction and the future of a nation.

In the course of the difficult and complex struggle to guide the revolution and construction, our Party was tried and tested still more and entered a new stage of its development.

As emphasized in the report, the major success achieved in Party work in the years under review is that the solid organizational and ideological foundations were laid for completing our revolutionary cause and for developing our Party as a Juche-type party forever.

During this period the Party's monolithic ideological system was established more fully through a struggle for modelling the whole Party on the Juche idea and the Party's unity and cohesion was strengthened rock-firm on a new higher plane. The Party organizations' militancy and role increased, the Party life of its members strengthened and the Party ideological work and the Party work method radically improved.

Today our Party has grown into an autho-

ritative, dignified great party which can thoroughly embody the leader's ideology and guidance in the whole Party and the whole society, firmly defend the achievements made and the traditions established by him, and complete his revolutionary cause, into a virile militant party which can lead the revolution and construction to victory in whatever storm and stress.

Looking back upon the over half-a-century-long history of the Korean communist movement, our people feel it as their greatest pride and honour to have this great Party guaranteeing the bright future of the revolution and the country and are firmly confident that they would be ever victorious in whatever circumstances and complete their communist revolutionary cause under the guidance of the Party.

In the report the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung summed up the remarkable successes made in Party building during the period under review and set out militant tasks to further develop and strengthen our Party into an invincible, powerful party.

The firm establishment of the monolithic ideological system of the Party is an important work which should be continued as long as the Party exists. The further the revolution deepens, the more this work should be intensified. Our Party held the establishment of the Party's monolithic ideological system as the general task of its work and implemented it thoroughly. So it, united closely with one thought and will even in very difficult and complex circumstances, could tide over all trials, firmly guard its purity and carry on the revolutionary cause with credit.

The report defines it as the basic line of Party building to firmly establish the monolithic ideological system of the Party and sets out the tasks of strengthening the unity of thought and will and revolutionary solidarity of the Party ranks on the basis of the Juche

idea and establishing a revolutionary work system and discipline in the Party. This means having given a powerful weapon to our Party with which to retain its Juche character forever and enhance its guiding prestige in every way and strengthen and develop it into a combat unit which breathes and moves as one under the guidance of the Party centre.

The report sets forth the tasks of strengthening work with people and building up the Party ranks and the revolutionary ranks, conducting the ideological work more vigorously, intensifying the Party's leadership of the revolution and construction, and constantly improving the Party work method, and shows ways to fulfil these tasks. This provides our Party with a guarantee to develop itself into a militant revolutionary party which can strengthen its ranks organizationally and ideologically and rally the masses closely around itself, and carry out any difficult and huge tasks splendidly and work miracle after miracle.

In particular, the report raises as an important task of Party work the struggle to take over and carry forward our Party's revolutionary traditions built up in the years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, so that our Party can firmly defend its revolutionary ideas and exploits and complete the revolutionary cause of Juche brilliantly.

Our Party is a great, seasoned party that performed lasting exploits and gained rich experience for the age and the revolution in the course of leading the revolutionary struggle and constructive work with the Juche idea as its sole guide. By putting into reality in an all-round way the Juche-based Party-building theory clarified in the report, we must strengthen the Party and glorify it forever as a great revolutionary party with the name of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The report of the great leader Comrade

Kim Il Sung is a sacred save-the-nation programme which has opened a new phase in the struggle to hasten the independent reunification of the country, the greatest desire of our people.

In the report he said:

"We must do away with the colonial fascist rule of the US imperialists and their stooges in south Korea and reunify the country, and thus end the distress and tragedy of our fellow countrymen and open up a bright future for our nation."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung analyzed in the report the present situation in which the internal and external separatists' moves and antagonism and conflicts between the great powers scrambling for spheres of influence are intensified, laying great obstacles in the way of national reunification, and advanced the task of abolishing the military fascist rule in south Korea, democratizing the society, easing tensions in our country, removing the danger of war, checking the United States' moves for "two Koreas" and ending its interference in Korea's internal affairs, in order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. In particular, he reclarified that the country should be reunified on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and proposed, as a realistic and reasonable way for its realization, that the north and the south be unified into one confederal state, the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, leaving the ideas and systems existing in the two parts of the country as they are and set out a ten-point policy to be followed by the confederal state. This is an epochal measure of great significance in promoting the cause of national reunification and shaping the future of the nation.

His proposal for independent national reunification is the absolutely just one which fully reflects the present situation of our

country and the common desire of the entire Korean nation and will frustrate the criminal moves of the US imperialists and their lackeys for the perpetuation of national division and bring about a radical turn in hastening the historic cause of national reunification.

When the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is established and the country is reunified according to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's new national reunification proposal and save-the-nation programme our country will appear on the world arena with great dignity and authority as an independent and sovereign state with 50 million population, a brilliant national culture and a powerful independent economy, and an ever-prosperous people's paradise, rich and strong, will be built in our land of three thousand *ri*.

His report also constitutes an inspiring banner which strengthens the solidarity of the revolutionary peoples the world over and pushes forward the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

He made an analysis of the acute struggles now taking place on the international scene between the revolutionary forces and the counterrevolutionary forces and between the anti-imperialist and independent forces and the dominating forces and of the danger of world war, and gave clear answers to important questions arising in uniting the anti-imperialist, independent forces, expanding and developing the non-aligned movement and achieving the unity and cohesion of the socialist forces and the international communist movement in order to promote the cause of anti-imperialism and independence and the world revolution. For this reason, the report will powerfully inspire the revolutionary people of the world to a sacred struggle against imperialism and for independent national development and the cause of socialism and for the building of a new, independent,

peaceful world free from all forms of domination and subjugation.

The historic report of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is, indeed, a brilliant record of heroic struggle and victory which can be made only by a great party with indestructible power and seasoned leadership and a magnificent programme of struggle opening an infinitely bright prospect. It is the highest honour and pride that can be enjoyed only by our Party and people that make revolution under the wise guidance of the great leader to have such a great classic document without precedent in the long history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

The report, based on the great Juche idea and run through with it, is the brilliant fruition of the profound, original ideological and theoretical activities and grand practical struggle of Comrade Kim Il Sung who has victoriously led our cause of revolution and Party building over a long period of more than half a century.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who set out on the revolutionary road at his early age and developed the revolutionary cause while raising the historic roots of our Party in the crucible of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, has wisely guided the struggle for strengthening and developing the Party and for the victory of the revolutionary cause under the banner of the Juche idea throughout his revolutionary activities.

The path traversed by our Party and revolution was an untrodden path full of difficulties and trying ordeals. The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, overcoming all these difficulties and ordeals at the head with iron will and uncommon revolutionary sweep, led our Party and people from victory to victory and brilliantly solved all theoretical and practical problems arising from carrying out the cause of socialism and communism, on

the basis of the principles of the Juche idea. While successfully solving the great historic tasks set by the age and the revolution, he always paid primary attention to strengthening and developing our Party into a powerful revolutionary one and did his best to do so.

Thanks to his sagacious leadership, our Party grew to be the seasoned General Staff of the Korean revolution which took over and is completing creditably the revolutionary cause with indestructible might and high guiding authority and a firm foundation has been laid in our country for the final victory of the revolutionary cause. Therefore, we cannot speak of our Party's might, high prestige and honour apart from his high authority and dignity, nor can we think of our nation's eternal prosperity and progress and the bright future of the Korean revolution apart from his leadership.

He led our Party and revolution from victory to victory shouldering the destinies of our country and people. This was also a glorious path bright with the lasting historic contributions he made to the development of the revolutionary theory of the working class, illuminating the road ahead of the times and revolution.

With infinite loyalty to the revolutionary cause and matchless foresight he put forward original theories always from the firm Juche position, not bound by any ready-made theories and experience, and constantly developed

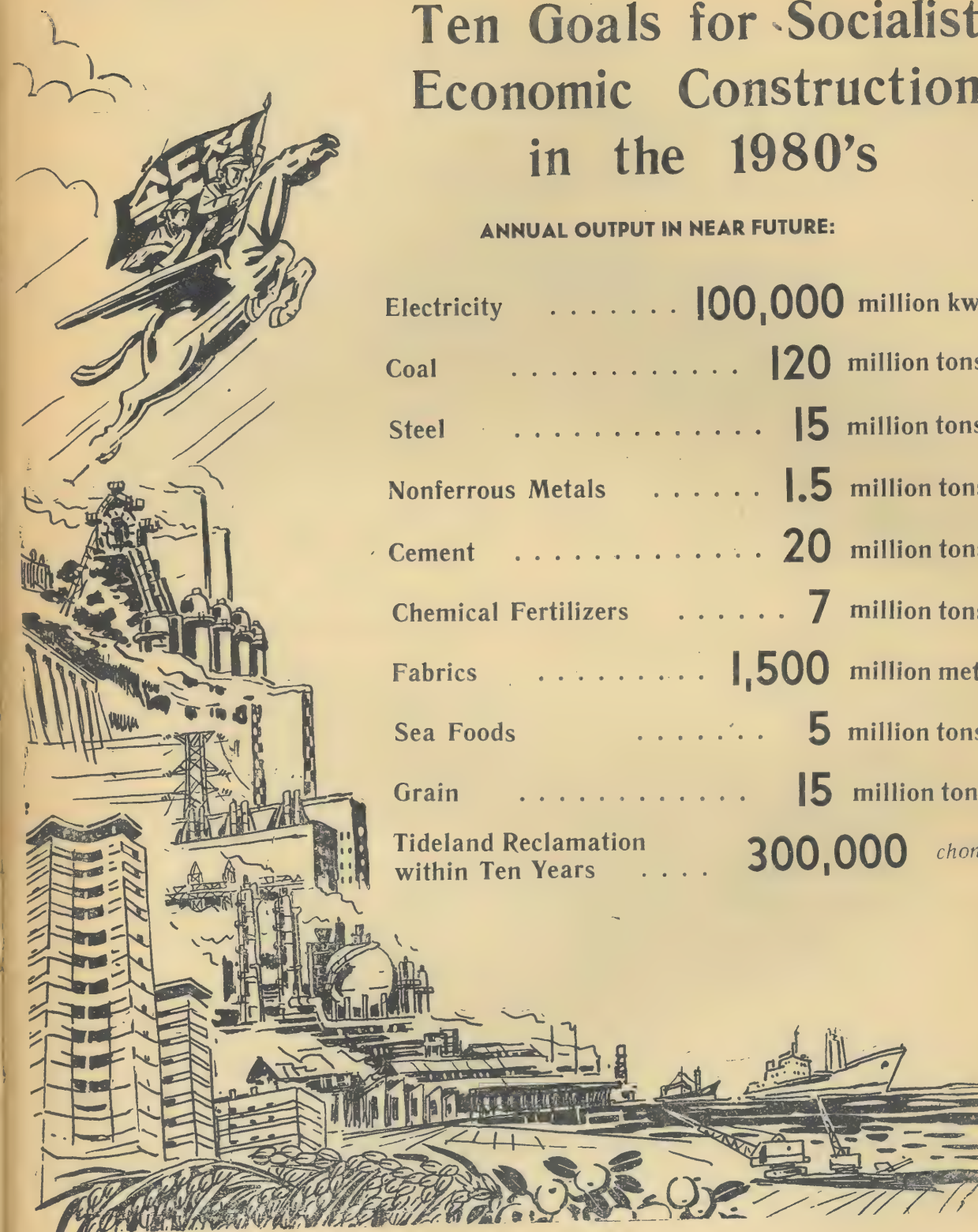
and enriched the ideas and theories of Juche. His Juche-oriented theory on Party-building and rich theories on the revolution and construction were created and their truth and correctness tested fully through arduous practical struggle, and they serve as an encyclopedia giving full answers to all problems arising from Party building, revolutionary struggle and constructive work in our age.

His report is an ideological and theoretical sum-total of the incomparably rich and diverse experience and achievements gained by him over a long period of time. So the report will display inexhaustible vitality and attraction and its historic significance will grow with the march of the times and the revolutionary cause.

Today a brighter vista lies open before us and our struggle is more worthwhile. Invincible is the revolutionary cause of our people who advance along the revolutionary line mapped out at the Party Congress under the guidance of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea.

Holding high the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, we will fight on vigorously, united closely around the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and thus hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the complete victory of socialism and bring about the final victory of our revolutionary cause.

Bright Prospects



Ten Goals for Socialist Economic Construction in the 1980's

ANNUAL OUTPUT IN NEAR FUTURE:

Electricity	100,000	million kwh
Coal	120	million tons
Steel	15	million tons
Nonferrous Metals	1.5	million tons
Cement	20	million tons
Chemical Fertilizers	7	million tons
Fabrics	1,500	million metres
Sea Foods	5	million tons
Grain	15	million tons
Tideland Reclamation within Ten Years	300,000	chongbo

Proud Goals

THE ten long-range goals of socialist economic construction in the 1980's are magnificent and proud ones.

The goals, which inspire our people with hope for and confidence in the future, show that our country will proudly rank among the nations leading the world in economic progress at the end of the 1980's.

Then the total annual industrial output value will be 3.1 times greater than the present figure or 1,000 times as much as in 1946, which means that it will take only eight hours to produce the equivalent of the 1946 industrial output.

Our country produced nine million tons of grain through the application of the Juche farming method when the world suffered from agricultural and food crises under the influence of the cold front. The production of 15 million tons of grain in a year will be another miracle of Korea in the 1980's.

If the ten long-range goals set by the great leader President Kim Il Sung are reached, the might of our socialist independent national economy will grow and the people's material and cultural standards attain a very high level.

The goals are a magnificent programme of economic construction and a bright blueprint to win a decisive victory in the struggle for the complete triumph of socialism.

Our people have advanced, working miracle after miracle, under the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious Party centre. They are now dashing ahead towards the goals for the 1980's at the pace of Chollima plus speed campaign in high spirits, upholding the grand programme of economic construction charted by the leader.

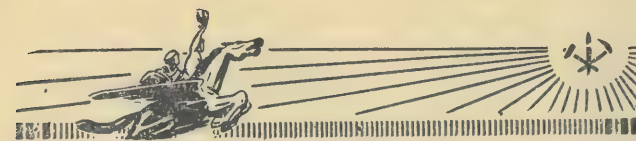
New Transmission Line

A new transmission line linking the western and eastern parts of our country was set to supply electricity.

It rendered the give-and-take of power even more effective between the western section with many thermal power stations and the

eastern section with many hydroelectric power stations, overcoming the seasonal limitations and ensuring a proper supply of electric power to different industries, especially to the industrial districts in the eastern region of the country.

[UPHOLDING DECISION OF SIXTH PARTY CONGRESS]



To Implement Great Programme, Bright Blueprint

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"All our Party members and working people must march forward towards the new long-term objectives of socialist economic construction, with great revolutionary ardour and vigorous fighting spirit."

The great leader advanced the ten long-range goals of socialist economic construction in the 1980's in his report to the Sixth Party Congress.

The entire working people of our country who have risen like Hercules to put into reality the brilliant blueprint charted by the great leader are effecting unprecedented miracles and innovations in all areas of socialist economic construction in order to reach the ten long-term goals earlier than scheduled.

FOR GREATER LEAP IN POWER GENERATION

—AT THE PYONGYANG THERMAL POWER STATION—

The workers and three-revolution team members at the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station who learned about the magnificent programme advanced by the great leader with the infinite joy of having re-elected him General Secretary of the Central Committee of the glorious Work-

ers' Party of Korea are forging ahead towards the new goal of power production, with soaring revolutionary zeal and fighting spirit.

When the 100,000 million kwh goal of power production set as one of the ten long-term goals in socialist economic construction is attained our country will rank among the most advanced countries of the world in per-capita consumption of electric power.

The workers and technicians of this power station, inspired by the grand goal, are surpassing their high daily production plans 1.2 times, looking well after their machines and equipment and putting them all in capacity operation.

Innovation is taking place at the youth heat production shop. They are working all boilers at full capacity without resting content with their successes, producing much more steam than before.

The workers at the turbine shop make thorough preventive repair of machines and operate them as required by science and technology, thus sharply increasing power generation.

The workers at the electric turbine repair shop succeeded in repairing a large transformer within one day, which had taken 3-4 days.

Similar innovations are made in all other shops and places of work at the station.

The power station's daily output is now the highest ever since it started operation.

INTRODUCING LARGE AND MODERN MACHINES

—AT THE ANJU DISTRICT COAL MINING COMPLEX—

The workers of the Anju District Coal Mining Complex, a large coal producer of our country, are dashing ahead like wind towards the goal of 120 million tons of coal.

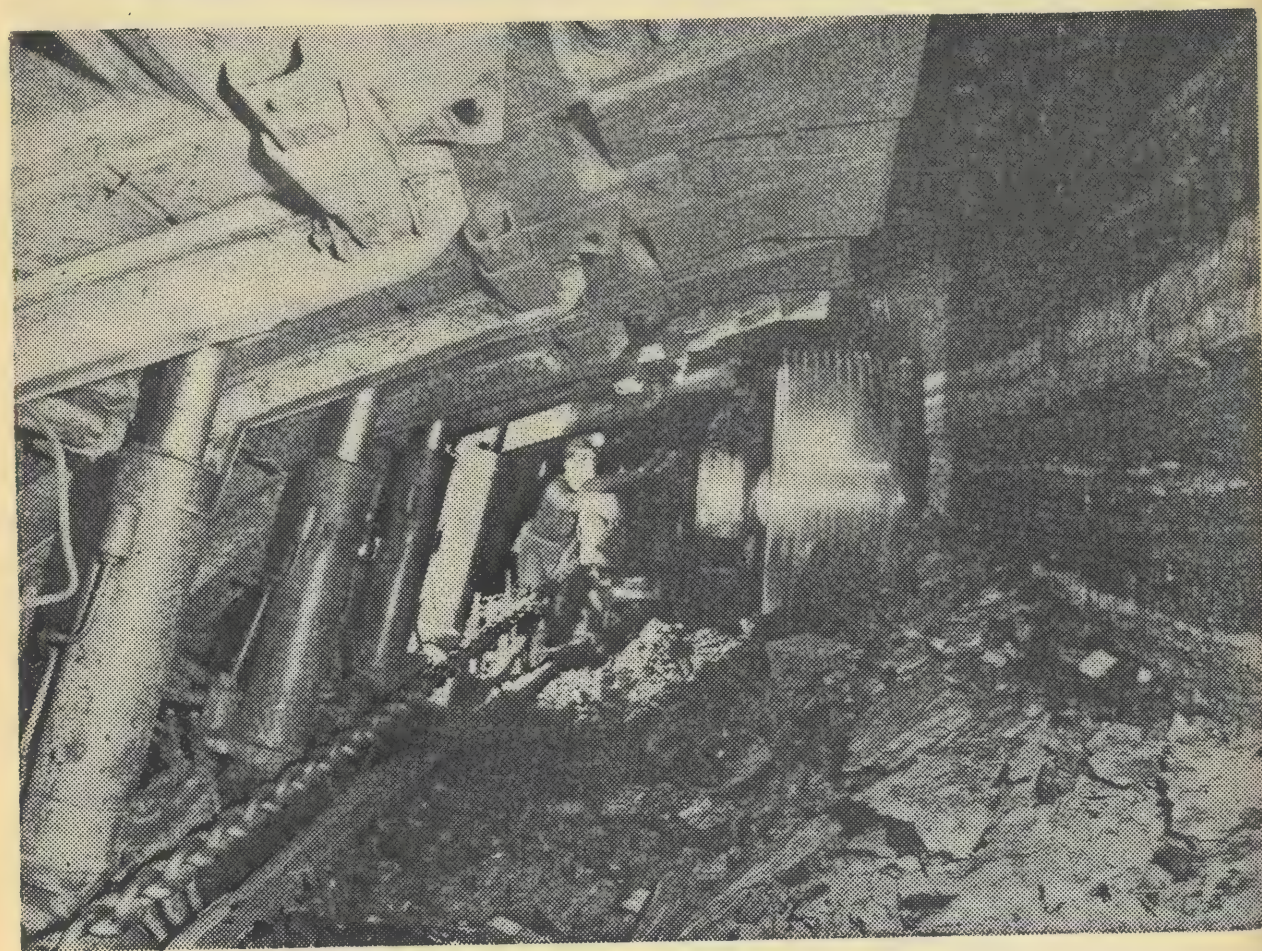
After listening to the great leader's report to the Party Congress the coal miners rushed down to the cutting faces and are hewing 1.3 times more coal than in the corresponding period of last year.

The cutting companies of the Ryongrim and Taehyang Pits established a record of producing 60,000 tons of coal in August. But now they are cutting over 100,000 tons of coal to execute the report of the Party Congress. This is 4-5 times as much as the figure of a few years ago.

The per-shift output at a cutting face is 1,500-1,700 tons.

At the cutting and tunnelling faces are introduced increasing numbers of modern machines and equipment such as large-sized and high-speed comprehensive coal cutters and tunnellers and hydraulic props; pumps, winches and electric cars, too, have been remade into large and high-speed ones.

The flame of innovation flares up (at the Anju District Coal Mining Complex)



With large and modern machines and equipment introduced and the tunnelling speed raised, the daily coal output of the complex upped again 1.3 times as compared with that of the first ten days of October.

After the Party Congress, the tunnellers of the vertical pit introduced high-speed tunnelling and established the all-time high since the operation of their coal mine, and thus fulfilled the yearly tunnelling plan at 120 per cent in November.

Innovations are effected every day in tunnelling and building permanent pits and expanding pits at Taehyang, Ryongrim, Samchonpo, Rimsok Collieries, with the result that the Party's far-reaching plan to turn the complex into an annual producer of 15 million tons of coal is achieving a reality.

WITH THE SPIRIT AND METTLE OF THAT TIME

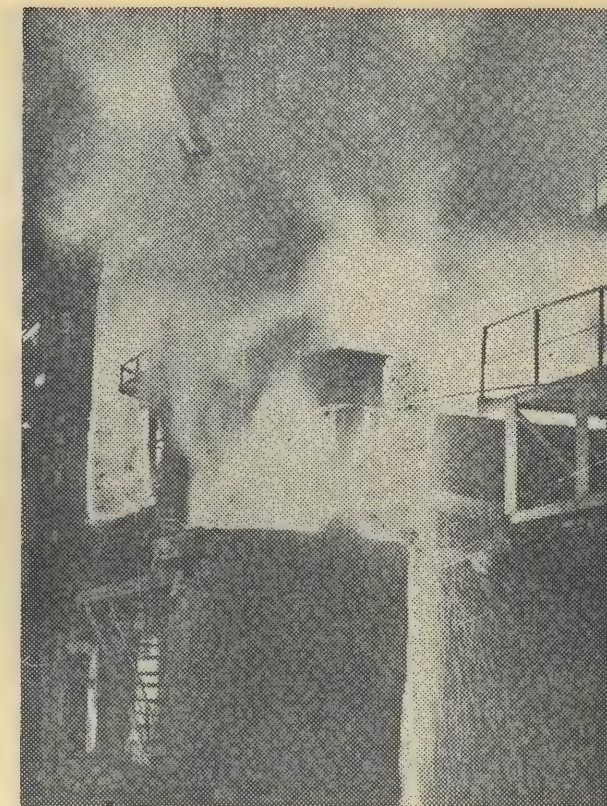
—AT THE KANGSON STEEL COMPLEX—

The workers here produced 120,000 tons of bloom from the 60,000-ton capacity blooming mill in response to the call of the Party in the difficult days of postwar rehabilitation and construction, and raised the torch of the Cholima Movement. Now they are working with the spirit and mettle of that time.

They are greatly excited by the goal of steel production of 15 million tons to be reached in the 1980's.

After they heard the great leader's report to the Party Congress, they raised the output of steel to 150 per cent and rolled steel to over 140 per cent as against September with soaring revolutionary zeal.

The smelters of the steel shop who produced in November 80,000 tons more of steel than their yearly plan put their furnaces in capacity operation and are normalizing steel production at a high level. Converter No. 5 of steel shop No. 1 is producing over 20 tons more of



To produce more steel (at the Kangson Steel Complex)

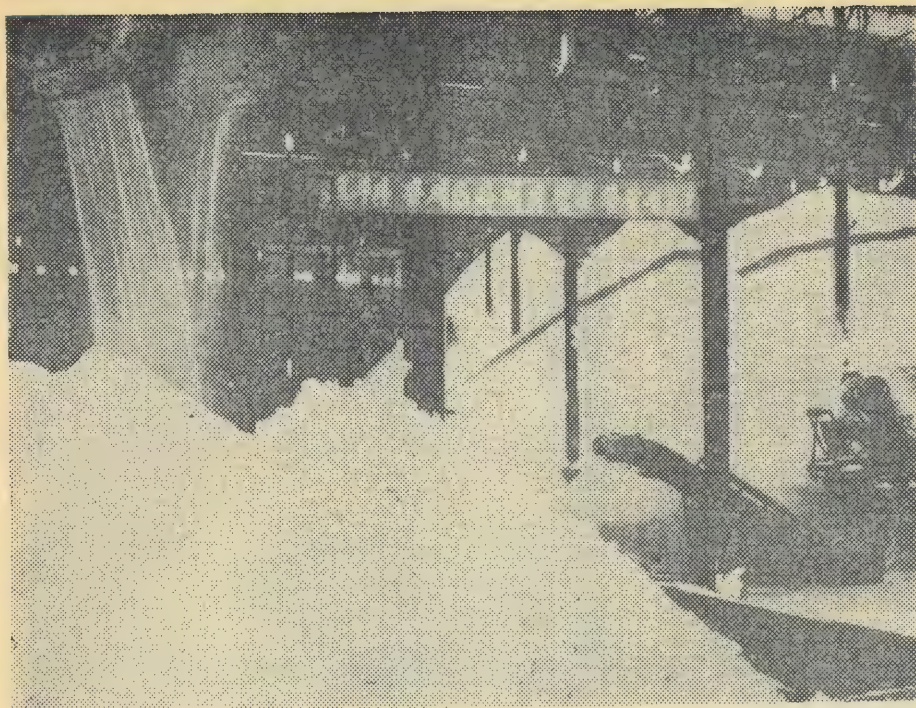
molten steel per shift.

The workers at the rolling shop raised the temperature of heaters and augmented the capacity of electric motors and are producing rolled steel of various sizes in larger quantities.

Innovation is effected in producing the second-stage processed metal goods.

The workers and technicians at drawn pipe shop No. 1 who were honoured with the Three-Revolution Red Flag, on the eve of the Party Congress are redoubling their efforts to produce 1.3 times more drawn pipes than in November this month in high spirits.

The steel wire rope shop is also increasing its production. It improved the quality of its products and lengthened their service life 1.5 times.



Chemical fertilizer cascades (at the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex)

FILLED WITH NEW CONFIDENCE AND HOPE

—AT THE NAMPO REFINERY—

The workers and the three-revolution team members of the Nampo Refinery are bringing about an upsurge in production to implement with credit the new fighting programme set forth by the great leader.

Saying in unison "We are confronted with the worthwhile task to hit the target of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals," the workers at the sintering furnace shop made many technical innovations and raised the sintering capacity 1.2 times as against the pre-Party Congress period.

The workers and technicians of the blast furnace shop, taking good care of the equipment, are overfulfilling their per-shift plan which was set 30 per cent higher than at the time of the "100-day battle."

The workers and technicians at the rolling and transport shops and all other units are striving to hit the high targets they set them-

selves.

The workers at the rolling shop reduced the repair time by half, and are gaining phenomenal successes every day in nonferrous metal rolling, putting machines in capacity operation.

TO FLY FLAG OF VICTORY ON CEMENT HEIGHT OF 20 MILLION TONS

—AT THE HAEJU CEMENT FACTORY—

The workers and the three-revolution team members of the Haeju Cement Factory learned about the magnificent ten long-range goals of socialist economic construction advanced by the great leader in infinite emotion and excitement and are raising the flame of battle for increased production, filled with new confidence.

This factory is producing over 500 tons more of cement daily than at the time of the "100-day battle" when they brought about unprecedented upsurge in production.

The calciners stand in the van of the battle for increased production.

Through scientific and technical heat treatment they increased the number of the per-shift revolutions of calcinators by 30 as compared with the corresponding period of September, expanding the production capacity of clinker as a whole.

The workers of the crushing shop, too, are working hard.

Saying that they must work well for a higher output of cement, they are supplying raw material quickly and operating their machines in accordance with technical regulations. By making good use of transport means they supply enough well-treated clinker to the crushers and produce 3.5 tons more of raw material per hour.

Upholding the great leader's report to the Sixth Party Congress, the workers and technicians of this cement factory are moving on vigorously towards the goal of 20 million tons of cement holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions.

FOR COMPLETE CHEMICALIZATION OF AGRICULTURE

—AT THE HUNGNAM FERTILIZER COMPLEX—

The ten long-range goals of socialist economic construction are inspiring the workers and three-revolution team members of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex to a new vigorous struggle.

The workers and technicians here have risen as one to reach the 7 million-ton goal of chemical fertilizer by making the best of the already laid production foundations.

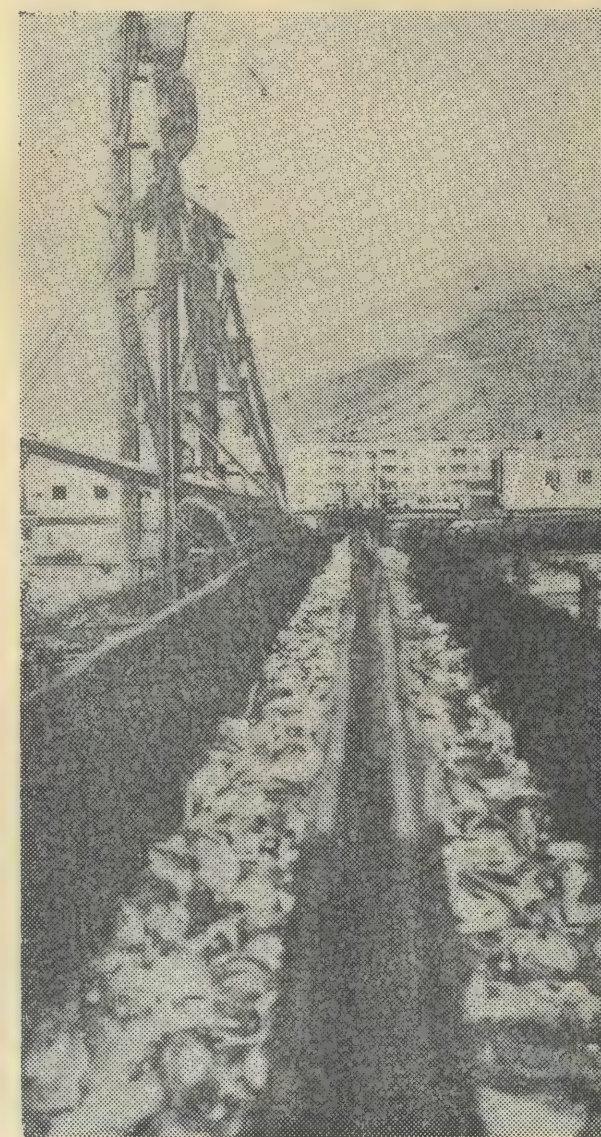
They, always faithful to the great leader and the Party, recently increased the production capacity of ammonia through gasification of anthracite 1.3 times and that of phosphatic

fertilizer 1.5 times as against the pre-Party Congress period.

Keeping this spirit, they are striving to double the apatite treating capacity by the end of this month by concentrating on building a raw material base of phosphatic fertilizer and normalize completely the production of the fertilizer from their own apatite.

They are now discussing the way to fulfil far ahead of the set time their assignments for

Fish caught flows into
the freezing factory



the new year and their Second Seven-Year Plan assignments two years and a half ahead of schedule.

After they were informed of the report to the Party Congress, they are working hard to further modernize the production process of sulphuric acid, remake the processes of anthracite gasification, synthesis, transformation and purification and raise greatly their capacity and gradually automate or semi-automate all production processes.

A solid foundation for hitting without fail the chemical fertilizer target of 7 million tons is being laid through the struggle to further modernize the equipment with boldness and audacity.

FLYING THE FLAG OF RICH HAUL

—AT THE SINPO FISHERY STATION—

The fishermen and three-revolution team members at the Sinpo Fishery Station are conducting vigorous operations to hit the target of 5 million tons of aquatic products without fail ahead of schedule.

They greeted the Party Congress by catching 13,000 tons more of fish than planned in the period of the "100-day battle" and are now conducting successful fishing operations with soaring revolutionary ardour and staunch will.

The workers of the Trawler "Munsusan," giving definite precedence to shoal detecting, are conducting mobile operations, catching 2.5 times as much fish as before every day from the first day of opening of the Party Congress.

The crew of "Unpasan" found new inshore and offshore fishing grounds and are more than doubling fish catch, using various tackle.

The port is also alive with activity. As soon as they anchor, transport boats and large factory mother boats unload fish. Over 1,000 tons more of fish is unloaded daily at the

port.

Fishermen here chase fish shoals with various fishing tackle and conduct positive operations to hit the high target of catching 1.5 times more fish than last year in the winter season.

MUCH MORE FABRICS FOR PEOPLE

—AT THE PYONGYANG TEXTILE COMBINE—

The highly important tasks set by the great leader at the Sixth Party Congress are powerfully inspiring the textile workers in the capital.

When we hit the target of 1,500 million metres of fabrics our per-capita output of fabrics will reach 80 metres and our country will rank among the most advanced countries of the world in fabric production.

The workers and three-revolution team members at the Pyongyang Textile Combine who have a brilliant long-term goal are producing daily 12,000-18,000 metres more of cloths and 8 tons more of thread than the daily output in September, that recorded the highest figure in fabric production.

They are producing fabrics of far better quality and of greater varieties in colour and patterns.

They are working out ways and finding reserves for introducing modern and high-speed machines.

The combined spinning shop, the combined silk shop, the combined chemical fibre spinning shop and other combined shops remade machines to suit new raw materials and introduced new operating methods effectively.

The workers at weaving shop No. 1 of the combined weaving shop who completed their yearly plan by September are overfulfilling their daily plan by 30 per cent this month.

Innovations are made at the other units of the textile combine including the combined dyeing shop.

EAGER TO BRING SPRING EARLIER

—AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN PONGSAN COUNTY—

The grain target in the 1980's is 15 million tons!

The Namuri Plain in Pongsan, a granary of our country, is seething with high revolutionary ardour to attain the new long-range goal.

The agricultural workers and three-revolution team members in Pongsan County, full of hope for the future and confidence in victory, are stepping up preparations for the new year farming.

They are striving, above all, for earlier completion of comprehensive farm mechanization.

As soon as they heard the report to the historic Party Congress, hundreds of young cooperative farmers in Pongui-ri rushed to the Chaeryong River with machines and converted more than 100 hectares of paddy fields into standardized ones.

Meanwhile, the workers at the county farm machine station and the county farm implement

factory are working hard to make new efficient farm machines and implements.

They set about producing more than 50 kinds of farm machines and implements including humus-pot makers for maize seedlings and maize seedling transplanters and rice seedling pullers to greatly expand the scope of mechanized work and increase its kinds sharply.

The Chonggye, Munhyon, Chongbang and other cooperative farms in the county already made preparations for raising cold-bed rice seedlings and humus-potted maize seedlings and are busy preparing manures.

With boundless loyalty to reach the 15 million-ton grain production goal without fail agricultural workers are making full preparations for spring farming to raise rich crops.

* * *

The Party members and working people across the country are making feats of labour on all fronts of socialist economic construction with intense loyalty to the great leader President Kim Il Sung who brightly lit up the road for our Party and people with a new magnificent programme and prospect.

Autumn plowing is in full swing



Local Foodstuff Factory Pays

Recently I visited the Kwangchon Foodstuff Factory. It is in a village among mountains stretching out from the steep Paekdu-san mountain range, 20 km away from the Tanchon county seat on the east coast.

This small factory was honoured with the Three-Revolution Red Flag, the title of *Kunwi* and the Order of National Flag First Class. So I felt a strong desire to see it.

As soon as I entered the factory, I could see the workers hard at work to increase their production, upholding the highly important teachings of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung given at the Sixth Congress of our glorious Party.

In his immortal classic

"Let Us Further Develop Local Industry", the great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The workers in local industry should develop the foodstuff processing industry and produce tasty processed fruits, vegetables, fish, sea tangle and other foodstuffs by various methods and supply them to the people all the year round."

The chief engineer who received me boasted: "Our factory has always overfulfilled its state plan assignments monthly, quarterly and yearly, during 23 years of its existence. We fulfilled our yearly quotas, set 1.8 times higher than those for last year, before the Sixth Party Congress."

The factory plays a big role

They strive to improve the quality of their products



in the county's production of foodstuffs, said he and ushered me to the soy workteam.

Settling tanks, crushers and separators were buzzing pleasantly.

We stopped before the revolving boiler pouring out liquid. A worker was operating the raw-material feeder. Formerly many workers were needed in making liquid and their work was hard. But now they have modernized production processes and raised efficiency ten times with less labour. While we were looking at the boiler the settling tank was filled with liquid.

The efficient boiler was made by the workers and technicians of the factory.

"We always overfulfil our production quotas. This month, too, we increased our production 1.5 times as against last month," said the workteam leader, pointing to the graph showing the production results.

The factory started operation with the processing of wild fruits and vegetables by a few housewives with iron pots and water cans. As our local industry developed this factory turned into an integrated foodstuff factory equipped with hundreds of modern machines.

It now produces bean paste, soy sauce, edible oil, confectionery, processed fruits, vegetables and fish, soft drinks and others, 120 kinds in all.

In 1979, as compared with 1969, the factory's output va-

lue increased 8.2 times, the variety of its products 5 times and the per-employee output value 2.3 times.

The factory supplies its goods to Ryongyang, Kungol and other miners' settlements and farms in the county to meet the population's needs. It also exports processed sea tangle, wild vegetables, *myongran* (spawn of pollack) and others to foreign countries.

Looking with satisfaction at the boiler pouring out liquid, I went to the confectionery workteam.

Machines stood in rows. Various kinds of drops and cakes were flowing out of the machines without letup. Soon drops and candy packages piled high.

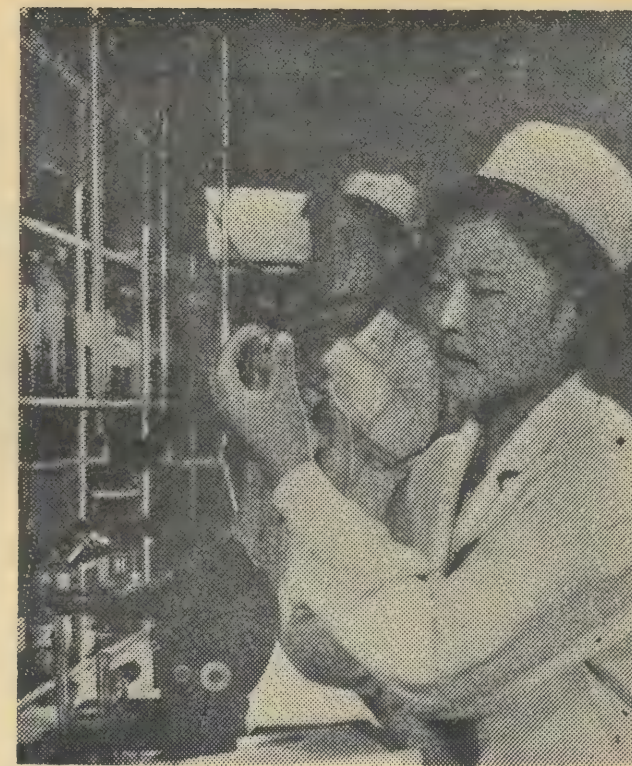
That day I looked round the fish processing branch factory, the fruit and vegetable processing workteam and the soft drinks workteam in turn. All production processes there from raw-material feeding to finishing were mechanized comprehensively.

The chief engineer told me about how the factory secured raw materials.

The factory obtains over 2,000 tons of raw materials every year from 115 hectares of farmlands and natural raw material bases and catches 1,500-odd tons of fish.

The solid raw material bases enable the factory to normalize its production at a high level.

The participants in the National Conference of Local Industry Workers held in Pyongyang at the end of June this year highly praised the factory's experience gained in modernizing its production processes, creating its own raw material bases and steadily increasing its pro-



At the lab

duction.

More than 20 kinds of products of this factory were displayed at the grand exhibition of local industrial goods held in the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium in honour of the conference.

Looking round the factory, I saw more clearly the correctness of the Party policy of simultaneously developing large-scale central industry and medium- and small-scale local industries for the production of consumer goods, and felt deeply grateful to the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung who strives to

provide our people with richer diet.

The functionaries of the factory said that they would create more raw material bases and increase the production capacity to mass-produce foodstuffs.

I left the factory with a conviction that the workers and functionaries of the factory will produce more foodstuffs to meet the growing demands of the people for foodstuffs.

Many cars carrying foodstuffs were going to the residential quarters.

Li Jong Ho

Modelling the Whole Society on the Juche Idea Is General Task of Our Revolution

In his historic report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung summed up the brilliant success and valuable experience attained by our Party and people in the revolution and construction in the past period and proclaimed the modelling of all society on the Juche idea as the general task of our revolution.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"Modelling all society on the Juche idea is the general task of our revolution. The working class's revolutionary cause of realizing the independence of the working masses can be completed ultimately only by modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea."** (*Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee*, Eng. ed., pp. 28-29.)

The great leader's programme of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea gives a comprehensive answer to all the theoretical and practical questions arising in completely realizing the independence of the working masses and ultimately completing the revolutionary cause of the working class.

Already in the 1970's our Party made an all-round analysis of the essential demand of the communist society and the laws of its completion, the historic victory and real requirements of the Korean revolution and the desire of our people and, on this basis, put forward the slo-

gan of modelling all society on the Juche idea and steadily deepened the revolution and construction. Through the struggle to make the Juche idea prevail throughout society, a great turn has taken place in the development of our Party and revolution and the Juche idea has been thoroughly embodied in all fields of politics, economy, ideology, morality and culture, making our country shed more brilliant rays.

Modelling our society on the Juche idea started when our people set out on the building of a new society, taking power in their hands. Today, only 30-odd years after, it has reached a very high stage of setting it as its objective to finally abolish the legacies of the old society and completely realize independence.

Transforming the whole society after the Juche idea means advancing our revolution and construction by holding the Juche idea fathered by the great leader President Kim Il Sung as a steadfast guideline and building a communist society by applying it. In other words, it means realizing the complete independence of the working masses by remoulding all members of society into communist men of a Juche type infinitely faithful to the great leader and transforming all aspects of social life including the economy and culture as required by the Juche idea.

Modelling all society on the Juche idea is

the general task of our revolution. It is because it fully clarifies the ultimate goal of our revolution and all the tasks and ways to attain it.

The ultimate goal of our revolution is to completely realize the independence of the working masses by building a communist society.

The Juche idea is a man-centered world outlook that places man in the centre of all thinking and makes everything serve him; it is a revolutionary theory that gives a comprehensive answer to all problems arising in bringing about the independence of the working people.

The Juche idea clarifies, first of all, the ideological and spiritual and moral traits of those who will live in the communist society.

What is essential in the building of a communist society is to remould people into communist men. Unless people are trained into communist men, the conditions for their independent and creative lives cannot be created, nor can communism be built.

The Juche idea teaches that those people who will live in a communist society should be harmoniously developed men who are closely equipped with the revolutionary world outlook of the working class, regard loyalty to their leader as their primary duty in life, do noble thinking and have high cultural and technical standards and a profound knowledge of nature and society.

Thus, it enables a working-class party, with a clear goal, to solve successfully the problem of remoulding men, that is, of capturing the ideological fortress of communism.

In order to provide people with a fully independent and creative life, we must remould not only men but also their life environments, that is, society along communist lines.

The Juche idea teaches that in order to free people from the fetters of nature and establish a tight control over it, we must eliminate ardu-

ous labour and all distinctions in labour by highly mechanizing and automating production and provide abundant material life by highly developing the productive forces of society so that all the members of society can work according to their ability and take distribution according to their needs.

It is important in social transformation to clarify the social relations and ways of human activity to be established in a communist society.

The Juche idea teaches us that the basis of the social relations in the communist society is social members' genuine comradely unity and cooperation based on the single all-people ownership of the means of production, complete equality and collectivism and that all members of this society work and struggle devotedly for the good of society and the people.

The complete independence of people is guaranteed by the high development of culture as well as the economy.

The Juche idea teaches that in the communist society the working-class culture holds an undivided sway and all the fields of culture such as education, science, literature and art attain high development.

As seen above, the Juche idea shows ways to capture the material fortress of communism by scientifically clarifying all the conditions to provide people with independent life.

Therefore, the communist society where people are completely independent can be said a society which is based on the Juche idea and where this idea is fully realized.

The programme of transforming the whole society after the Juche idea proclaimed by the great leader as the general task of our revolution reflects the urgent demand of our revolution.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Making the Juche idea prevail throughout society is the urgent requirement of our revolution, and our people are firmly determined to build communism under the banner of the Juche idea." (Ibid., p. 29.)

The strategic slogan or policy of a party is put forward when the subjective and objective conditions are ripe.

If one is to put forward and realize the slogan of imbuing the whole society with one idea, there must be a great guiding idea of the revolution reflecting the demands of the given age, the slogan must be raised as a mature demand of social and revolutionary development, the masses must be fully ready to accept the slogan and political forces must be prepared for putting the slogan into practice.

All these conditions are fully provided in our country.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung's Juche idea brightly lights up the road ahead of our revolution.

The Juche idea, which takes the most brilliant place in the revolutionary thoughts of the working class and was fathered as a reflection of the demands of our era of independence, is a genuine guiding idea of the revolution and construction representing all historical eras, the present times and the communist future. This idea is an encyclopedic idea which gives the absolutely correct answers to all questions newly raised by the world revolution including the struggle for national and class liberation and the building of socialism and communism.

Only when we struggle as taught by the immortal Juche idea, can we successfully solve all difficult and complicated problems in the revolution and construction and lead the building of communism along the straight road to victory. The existence of the Juche idea as the immutable guiding idea is the decisive condition for imbuing the whole society with one idea.

In our country the exploiting classes were

already completely eliminated, the socialist system, where all people work with one aim and desire, was established and is consolidated and developed steadily, and the solid material and technical foundations of socialism were laid with socialist industrialization. This means that the socio-economic and material conditions are provided for modelling all society on the Juche idea.

Our Party strengthened and developed into an energetic and militant party with a bright future, into a powerful and authoritative revolutionary party, which leads the revolution and construction vigorously along the road indicated by the Juche idea; and all our Party members and people, putting firm faith in the great leader's Juche idea, are struggling devotedly to hasten the building of communism. The unity and cohesion of our Party and people rallied closely around the great leader with one thought and purpose has been strengthened as never before and reached a high level.

Thus modelling the whole society on one idea, the Juche idea, has become the urgent need of the development of our revolution and society.

The great leader clarified the fundamental principles and ways to imbue the whole society with the Juche idea.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to model the whole of society on the Juche idea it is necessary to adhere to independent and creative stands and carry out the line of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions." (Ibid., p. 30.)

As taught by the great leader, the independent and creative stands are the fundamental stands to be adhered to in the struggle to model all society on the Juche idea.

The Juche idea asks the people of each country to adhere to the independent stand of thinking of and judging all problems arising in the revolution and construction with their own brains and solving them by their own efforts

with the attitude of a master and to the creative stand of solving everything in line with the actual conditions of their country and the interests of the revolution.

The struggle to imbue the whole society with the Juche idea is a sacred struggle to build socialism and communism in our country and make the working masses completely independent. It is very hard and complex; and it is quite a new task nobody has ever attempted. Therefore, the independent and creative stands must be maintained in settling all problems arising in the revolution and construction.

This is the only way to lead the revolution and construction along the straight road to victory without the slightest deviation or twists or turns and to build socialism and communism better and faster in keeping with the actual conditions of our country and the interests of our people.

As the great leader teaches, the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions represent the general line of socialist and communist construction and are the basic means of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

After the triumph of the socialist revolution and the establishment of the socialist system the working masses are freed from class domination and subjugation, exploitation and poverty and become masters of the state and society. But even after the establishment of the socialist system the ideological, technical and cultural spheres retain vestiges of the old society, which give cause to various distinctions including those between town and country and between the working class and the peasantry. Therefore, only by vigorously carrying out the three revolutions can we free the working people from all manner of domination and subjugation and even from the fetters of nature and succeed in capturing the ideological and material fortresses of communism.

Indeed, the three revolutions are the main content of the revolution to be carried out by the working-class party and state after the establishment of the socialist system and the tasks of the continued revolution to be tackled until the building of communism.

In his report to the Sixth Party Congress, the great leader taught us that the immediate fighting task confronting our Party and people now in the work of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea is to win the complete victory of socialism, that this is the most important goal that must be attained without fail on the way of transforming the whole society after the Juche idea, and that only when this goal is attained can we bring about a decisive turn in the struggle to pattern the whole society after the Juche idea.

He put forward an original thought on revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of all the members of society and on the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy in order to model the whole society on the Juche idea and clarified the fighting goal and ways for its materialization.

The programme of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea enables our Party and people to step up more vigorously the building of socialism and communism along the bright path shown by the great leader with a clear goal and firm confidence.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung proclaimed the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea as the general task of our revolution and gave a comprehensive answer to all the questions arising in its materialization. This is a historic event of great significance in the carrying out of the working class's revolutionary cause and the development of the theory on scientific communism.

Li Un Sik

The Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG Enjoys High Prestige among People of Korea and the World

*Bishnu Sundar Pradhan, Secretary General
of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association*

I regard it as a great honour to visit beautiful Korea to attend the Sixth Congress and 35th birthday celebrations of the Workers' Party of Korea founded by the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il Sung.

I can never speak here all about the greatness of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

He, father of the Juche idea, enjoys high prestige among the people of Korea and all the rest of the world.

He is boundlessly trusted and respected by not only the peoples of the socialist countries but the peoples of the third-world countries and even the peoples of the capitalist countries.

I therefore would like to say that his greatness and noble spirit are invaluable to all the people of the world.

In the early days of his revolutionary activities he scientifically analyzed the specific conditions of his country and the internal and external situation and fathered the immortal Juche idea.

Today the Juche idea has a tremendous influence, to the great wonder and admiration of all.

Immeasurable are the Korean people's boundless respect for and loyalty to the great leader who fathered the immortal Juche idea in reflection of the requirements of the new era when the people have become masters of history and splendidly embodies it with fatherly affection for the people.

Without seeing Korea with their own eyes, even those who deeply studied the Juche idea through publications cannot realize what a great vitality the immortal Juche idea has in all areas of social life such as politics, economy and culture.

During my visit I was deeply impressed by the reality of Korea where the Juche idea has been brilliantly embodied.

This time I learned well that the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of our times, is invaluable to people and that the respected and beloved leader His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, father of the idea, plays a great role in the revolution and construction of the working class.

Today all the oppressed people of the world aspire after freedom and independence.

The Juche idea teaches us that unless each person, to say nothing of each country, has

freedom and political independence, he differs little from an animal and that people are masters of the world.

Now the whole world knows and recognizes that this truth is a principle to the oppressed people of the world.

So I can never fully explain the greatness of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, father of the immortal Juche idea, no matter how hard I try.

The great leader's family—great-grandfather, grandfather, parents and other members—were all patriotic and revolutionary. Born in such a family, he has turned Korea into an earthly paradise.

All progressives of the world who visit Korea, like me, will marvel at the wise guidance of the great leader and at achievements made by the Korean people in all spheres of politics, economy and culture and will be greatly inspired by them.

Korea made great progress in a very short time by rushing at the Chollima speed, which is a brilliant embodiment of the Juche idea.

In the past decade after the Fifth Party Congress the Korean people successfully implemented the line of ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

The great leader His Excellency President Kim Il Sung dearly loves children, the future of the country, and pays deep attention to them.

He calls children king of the country and made sure that gorgeous students and children's palaces were built to give them object education.

Inspecting a students and children's palace, I learned better that the Juche idea is splendidly put into reality in Korea. So did other foreign delegates, I think.

Seeing is believing. If you want to know the great vitality of the Juche idea, you must visit Korea and see her reality.

I attended the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and I had the honour of hearing the great leader's report to the Congress.

I was very happy to have the honour of being with the great leader.

Listening to his report summing up the brilliant victory of the Juche idea, I thought of factories, farms and schools I had visited.

We visited the Chonsam Cooperative Farm, the Korea-Nepal Friendship Farm.

I, who studied the great leader's unique Theses on the Socialist Rural Question, was deeply impressed, above all, by the fact that the difference between town and country is gradually eliminated according to the Theses.

Rural schools, too, are training children into masters of the country fully prepared ideologically, technically and morally under the 11-year compulsory education system. This proves that the Juche idea is splendidly put into effect in Korea, I think.

Like other foreign guests attending the Party Congress, I learned well that the Korean people boundlessly respect, trust and adore the great leader.

The secret of wise leadership, I think, lies in the leader going among people and people firmly believing in and following their leader.

Hearing the report to the Party Congress, I knew full well that the Korean people are closely united around the great leader and Korea has a bright future. This greatly impressed me.

Still vivid in my memory is what I saw in Korea 21 years ago.

During the three-year (1950-1953) great Fatherland Liberation War the US imperialist aggressors dropped more bombs than the Korean population and reduced this country to heaps of cinders. In 1959, six years after the end of the war, when I visited Korea, the Korean people had completely healed the war wounds and achieved great success in economic construction. At that time I learned that the Korean people's great success was based on the Juche idea. Seeing gorgeous buildings rising at a very fast tempo on the way back to Pyongyang from the three-day inspection of Wonsan, I felt that Korea could develop at such an amazing speed thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il Sung based on the Juche idea.

Twenty-one years after, I visited Korea again. But I can now fully guess Korea's speed of development. It is not hard to suppose that during the Six-Year Plan period Korea developed at the Chollima speed, working miracles.

Indeed, Korea could turn into an earthly paradise only under the wise guidance of the great leader.

Korea completely settled the question of food, clothing and housing and in 1974 she became the first taxless socialist country.

An earthly paradise like Korea can be found

nowhere else in the world.

I can say for sure that the courageous Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il Sung performed world-startling wonders on the Asian continent.

I cannot but refer to the tragic artificial division of the Korean nation who lived on one territory using the same language.

The northern half of the Republic, one half of Korea, has turned into an earthly paradise where the problem of food, clothing and housing has been completely solved for the people, free medical care and free education are in force and taxation has been abolished. But the southern half is a living hell.

On account of the artificial division of the country by the US imperialist aggressors the Korean people of the same blood are torn apart from each other and brothers and sisters of a family cannot even write to each other.

Thanks to the active struggle of the heroic Korean people the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly held in 1975 adopted a resolution on bringing about the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea without foreign interference.

Five years are gone since then. But the resolution has not been realized. This is regrettable indeed.

Injustices now committed in the world can never go long.

The progressive, peace-loving people of the world oppose them and fully support the three principles and five-point policy charted by the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il Sung.

The sentiments of the south Korean people against the present dictator of south Korea are mounting daily after the Kwangju incident in which the just struggle of the people was ruthlessly suppressed. This shows clearly that the day of Korean reunification is not far off.

The US imperialist aggressors' rule has continued for 35 years now in the south of Korea which is the great heart of Asia and the sacred land where the heroic people live.

But in the period the heroic Korean people

have waged a vigorous struggle to defend national freedom and independence, upholding the outstanding strategic and tactical policy of the great leader.

The US imperialist aggressors have occupied south Korea for 35 years. The earnest desire of the Korean people for national reunification will surely come true.

Absolutely just is the ten-point policy of a reunified state proposed by the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the WPK. It will enjoy the invariable active support of the progressive, peace-loving people of the world.

I firmly believe that the day of Korean reunification is drawing nearer.

As a member of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association and as an active member of the Nepalese Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification, I attended the World Conference for Korean Reunification held in Tokyo in November 1978.

In the course of the Conference and through contacts with delegates from various countries, I was firmly convinced that the just demand of the Korean people for national reunification will certainly come true.

Back in Nepal, I held a meeting and issued a statement in the name of our friendship association and actively supported the Korean reunification cause.

After my return to Nepal I will take active measures needed for Korea's reunification and prosperity.

I consider that the great leader's Juche idea fully supported and deeply studied by the world people as well as the Korean people is an invaluable treasure to the world people and a great idea to be handed down from generation to generation. This is now recognized by the whole world.

I sincerely hope that the Korean people will achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea without fail under the brilliant guidance of the great leader.

I heartily wish good health and a long life to His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the world revolution.

Effectively Using Local Raw Materials

Rangrim County 70 km east of Kanggye, the seat of Chagang Province, is a typical mountainous area in our northern region.

To go to this county you must cross the Hwangsu Pass, 1,500 metres above the sea-level, which is so high that even flying clouds are said to stop to rest to get over it.

Most of the county people live on highlands over 1,000 metres above the sea and this county is surrounded with steep mountains more than 2,000 metres. Many limpid valley streams flow into the Changjin River, a big tributary of the Amnok-gang River.

Mountains are so high and steep that Rangrim had been called the "first village under the sky" from olden times and it had long remained far removed from modern civilization.

But today it has turned into a people's paradise under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The county's local industry, like other branches, made signal progress and mass-produces a great variety of consumer goods.

The local industry in this county is a comprehensive and modern one with all production sectors—paper, textiles, clothes, woodenware and furniture, leather goods, foodstuffs, daily necessities, aromatics and the like.

This county fully meets the demand of its people for textiles with its own products and satisfies its needs for woodenware and furniture and paper and sends them to other districts.

The share of the local industry accounts for 78 per cent of the county's budgetary income.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In the areas near mountains different articles for daily use and foodstuffs can be made from natural raw materials in the mountains."

The county owes the rapid development of its local industry to the great leader who instructed to develop the local industry by effectively using local raw materials.

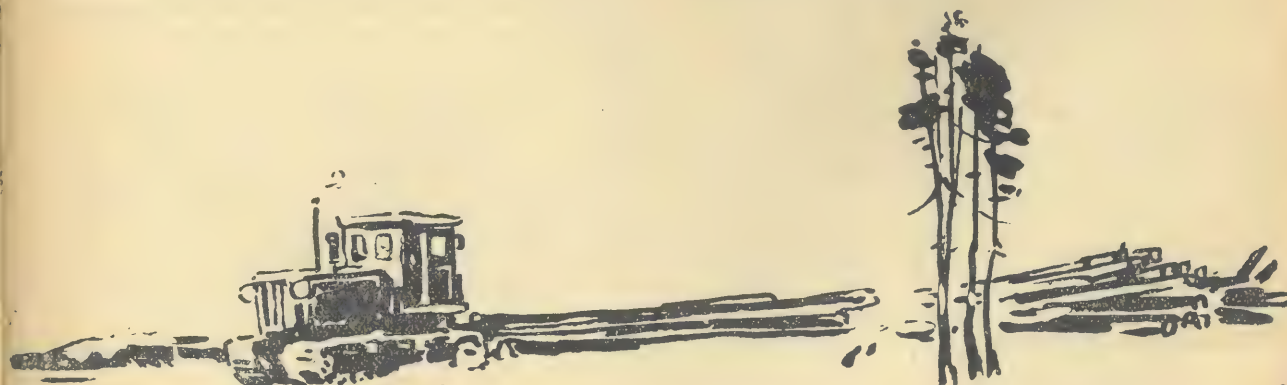
At the historic time when the local industry factories mushroomed in all parts of the country according to the decision of the June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee, there appeared in this county small local industry factories including the woodworking factory which used handicraft techniques.

But, with the strong support of the central industry and thanks to the creative efforts of the workers in the local industry, their equipment was gradually modernized and their production capacity increased.

The Rangrim Woodworking Factory is now producing various kinds of high-quality furniture, over 100 kinds of wooden articles of daily use and thousands of sets of school furnishings every year with more than 50 highly-efficient machines.

The paper mill in this county is especially noteworthy.

Recently it equipped new paper machines and produces twice as much paper as last year. The quality of paper produced mainly from firs is very high, and this mill meets nearly 50 per cent of the demand of Chagang Province for paper.



In Grateful Embrace

November 11, 1977, three years ago, is a day of honour which I shall never forget in my life.

That day there were the elections to the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly.

I was nominated as a candidate for No. 7 Ansan electorate at that time. It was dream-like. I was born as a son of a poor raftsmen before the country's liberation. Every evening I went up the river bank as a child and impatiently waited for my father who was coming dog-tired, hungry, after running his raft under the hot sun.

In the dark days when we were robbed of

the country by the Japanese imperialists, my parents would heave deep sighs, anxious about my future. I felt sorry for them as I grew up to see things.

A new life came to our family after the great leader President Kim Il Sung routed the Japanese imperialist aggressors and liberated the country.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our working people today enjoy a dignified and fruitful life with genuine political rights and liberties under the socialist system."

The mill added the process making plywood and boards from wood shavings and raised the utilization rate of wood to 100 per cent.

The local industry also makes the most of abundant resources in the mountains.

The effective use of natural raw materials is of great importance in increasing the production of consumer goods in this mountainous county.

This county gathers wild vegetables in May and June, aromatic plants and medicinal herbs from July to November and wild fruits in September.

This year it collected over 800 tons of wild vegetables and 480 tons of aromatics for the foodstuff and aromatic factories.

Rangrim-processed wild vegetables are well known to the foreign markets.

The material and technical foundations of local industry strengthened.

A few years ago the county built small chemical factories for its local industry. Thus it meets its own needs for such basic chemical goods as sal soda, caustic soda and hydrochloric acid, and dyestuff, paints and pas-

te with its own products, expanding the assortment of goods with local raw materials and improving their quality considerably.

Before liberation the inhabitants here had to go over the Hwangsu Pass to buy salt, cloth, shoes and other daily necessities, wearing out pairs of straw sandals. But it is an old story now.

Now they use articles of daily use produced in their county and enjoy a cultured and affluent life.

As mentioned above, our local industry which produces goods with local raw materials for local consumers is making such splendid progress in all parts of our country.

Upholding the great leader's highly important teachings given at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, local industrial workers in the county strive to increase the production 2.8 times during the Second Seven-Year Plan period.

When this target is hit the population here will be provided with more and better consumer goods.

Kwon O Son

I have enjoyed really a dignified and fruitful life in the embrace of the Republic founded and led by the great leader. After liberation I studied as much as I wished without any worries.

I devoted my hopeful youth to the building of the grateful socialist homeland through my creative efforts.

I started my worthwhile labour life at the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station. Labour is really honourable and meaningful. Once I heard that the great leader President Kim Il Sung would say that he feels relieved if he sees first the white smoke rising from the chimneys of our power station whenever he returns from his on-the-spot guidance in far-away places and every morning when he rises. I feel it honour to work at such a post.

I worked energetically to make our station gush white smoke at all times so that it gave a joy to the fatherly leader.

I became a member of the Workers' Party of Korea, an electric engineer and chief of shift at the turbine shop.

Moreover, I was honoured with the title of Labour Hero though I deserved little. I think I have done nothing to speak of as yet for the country. Really my honour is too great.

Then I was nominated as a candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, the highest power organ of the state. Quite an unexpected thing it was.

In October 1977, on the eve of the historic day of the elections, I was spending days of recreation in a foreign land thanks to the deep care of the great leader and the Party. One evening, a diplomatic official of our country came to my room and informed me of the fact that I was nominated to the Supreme People's Assembly in the electorate in the quarters of our power station. I couldn't believe my ears at first.

Of course I knew that our socialist system established by the great leader is the most advanced social system where state policies are all for the working people, and the workers, peasants and other working people are genuine masters of the country. But, little did I dream of becoming a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly discussing state affairs.

My honour does not end at this.

On November 11, the historic day, the respected and beloved leader President



Cho Yong Gi (first from right) sharing his long experience

Kim Il Sung came to the polls of No. 20 sub-constituency of No. 7 Ansan electorate and voted for me, that is, cast a precious vote for me, a shift chief at the turbine shop of a power station.

The honour and happiness were beyond comparison.

Such a glory and happiness would have been impossible if the great leader had not established our grateful socialist system where the once oppressed and humiliated workers and peasants and their children are full-fledged masters of the country.

Whenever I think of this glory of today I feel grateful to my benevolent socialist country.

I make a firm resolve to be loyal to the great leader who made a son of a maltreated raftsmen a competent worker of the country, a Labour Hero and a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, and devote myself to the socialist homeland.

Cho Yong Gi
Chief of Shift at the Turbine Shop, Pyongyang Thermal Power Station

Irrigation in Korea (3)

START OF IRRIGATION

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Irrigation is a great task for the remaking of nature and a far-reaching plan for the permanent benefit of the state and society. Therefore, this work should be carried out through an all-people's movement."

The history of irrigation in our country started with the Potong River improvement project in May 1946.

The great leader proposed this project and broke ground for it. This project marked the beginning of the history of irrigation for the eternal prosperity of the country.

There were many difficulties in the way of the project. We had no machines, dynamites and materials needed for the project and were short of even hoes and shovels.

For the eternal prosperity of the country, people came taking their own hoes and shovels for the project.

A project command was formed for unified direction with representatives of political parties, social organizations and power organs in Pyongyang. All organizations participating in the project responsibly ensured techniques and materials.

They mobilized all idle machines and materials and widely introduced medium- and small-scale mechanization through a mass technical innovation drive. "Shock brigades" were also organized. As a result, the project went ahead rapidly.

Our people finished the gigantic project in a matter of 55 days with over 500,000 man-days of labour, half the planned, although the Japanese imperialists had hardly carried out half of the project before liberation, investing more than 3,000,000 mandays of labour for ten years and mobilizing over 1,000 "special labour service corps" men every day. This was the first miraculous achievement of our people in irrigation after liberation.

Through this project, our people were firm-

ly convinced that they could carry out any difficult and big nature-remaking work by themselves and gained precious experience in irrigation.

The successful project greatly encouraged our peasants and people to irrigation. Peasants extensively carried out irrigation and river improvement projects at different places.

Our Party put forward a correct policy for irrigation and wisely guided our people to implement it after liberation. As a result, their struggle for irrigation became planned, organized and active.

The central task set by our Party for irrigation after liberation was to lay the main stress on fully irrigating poorly irrigated and rain-dependent paddyfields while pushing ahead with irrigation projects to expand paddies and protected lands.

This central task was the most reasonable one which enabled us to solve successfully the food problem, the most pressing task in our agriculture, and irrigate a greater area by enhancing the effect of investment and rapidly expand the results of irrigation.

To execute the central task of irrigation successfully, we carried out large-scale irrigation and river improvement projects at state expense and got the peasants to conduct medium- and small-scale ones by themselves with the help of the state. We enlisted all people including peasants, factory and office workers and students in these projects.

Our Party energetically carried on organizational and political work and widely explained the importance of irrigation to the people, and at the same time, it guided local power organs to define objects of irrigation projects correctly and ensure labour and materials and technical guidance well. It also nationalized the irrigation associations of the Japanese imperialists which had harshly exploited our peasants before liberation and reorganized them into irrigation administration offices which controlled the existing irrigation facilities. It brought together irriga-

tion technicians and got them to make designs, and took active measures to set up irrigation works construction enterprises and lend money to the peasants for irrigation projects.

Irrigation which started with the Potong River improvement project rapidly progressed. In 1946, 19 irrigation projects were completed, and in 1948 the large-scale Pyongyang irrigation project began with state investment and 88 new irrigation projects were carried out.

As the central task of irrigation was successfully implemented after liberation, grain output grew yearly. In 1948 the northern half of our Republic attained self-sufficiency in food.

EVEN IN FLAMES OF WAR

Even during the severe Fatherland Liberation War against US imperialism (1950-1953) irrigation work continued without interruption.

The central task of irrigation in wartime was to lay the main stress on protecting the existing irrigation facilities from the enemy bombing and restoring destroyed irrigation and river facilities promptly and keeping them in normal operation while carrying out medium- and small-scale irrigation projects to wet more lands.

Under the militant slogan "Struggle for food is one for the country and one for war victory" our Party energetically mobilized our people for the preservation and operation of the existing irrigation facilities, the restoration of the destroyed ones and the building of new irrigation and river facilities.

Our Party had materials provided beforehand against the barbarous enemy bombing and, when irrigation facilities were destroyed, set up the restoration commands and formed the restoration corps at once.

The restoration commands—reservoir restoration command and irrigation facility and damaged cultivated land restoration command—comprised irrigation workers and leading personnel of Party and power organs in damaged areas.

Under the unified direction of the restoration command peasants, factory and office workers, students and servicemen in the irri-

gated areas were enlisted in the restoration of reservoirs. Workers produced pumping machines, electric motors and other irrigation machines and materials and sent them to the irrigated areas. Revolutionary measures were taken to supply clothes, footwear, seeds and farming materials gratis to the peasants who suffered damages.

As a result, even during the fierce Fatherland Liberation War destroyed reservoirs and irrigation and river facilities were restored promptly, and irrigation works were rehabilitated or newly built in Yonbaek and other areas. And bold preparations were made to carry out such a grand nature-remaking work as the Pyongyang irrigation project without delay after the war.

SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH COOPERATION

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"At the time of agricultural cooperation, too, we continued to push forward irrigation projects vigorously, along with the organization of cooperatives."

The central task of irrigation in the early postwar days was to restore war-torn irrigation facilities rapidly and widely carry out new irrigation and river improvement projects to irrigate and protect much more lands including paddyfields.

This task was a correct one which enabled us to restore the war-damaged material and technical foundations of agriculture, increase agricultural production rapidly and improve the deteriorated lives of the people at an early date. We had to carry out this huge task in a very short time in war ruins without any modern mechanical techniques.

In order to perform this gigantic task successfully our Party took revolutionary measures to increase state investments in irrigation and river improvement projects and carry them out through an all-people movement. It also took measures to produce machines needed for the projects at home.

Under the revolutionary slogan of self-reliance our people came out in the irrigation and river development projects.

Irrigation works constructors undertook

technical labour in the building of reservoirs and pumping stations, and such assistants as peasants, factory and office workers, students and servicemen cut irrigation canals and built banks of reservoirs. Peasants took part in irrigation projects mainly in the slack season so that they could concentrate their efforts on farming. In sowing and other busy farming seasons only irrigation workers and assistants carried out irrigation projects. These measures enabled us to do farming well and decisively raise grain output while carrying out huge capital construction for irrigation.

As seen above, in the early postwar period irrigation projects were undertaken through a mass movement, destroyed irrigation and river facilities restored, many reservoirs, big and small, appeared on our map and irrigation canals were ramified all over the country.

In grain-producing South Pyongan Province grain output in 1956 grew to 115.4 per cent as against the prewar year of 1949 and to 123.3 per cent as compared with 1953.

During the Five-Year Plan period (1957-1961) great victory was won in the socialist revolution and the building of socialism and a historic change took place in our country. Agricultural cooperation was completed in August 1958 and great progress made in irrigation.

The central task of irrigation in that period was to increase investments in irrigation, widely introduce irrigation in paddy and dry fields and establish an irrigation system in all cultivated lands except steeply sloping ones, and extensively carry out forest and river conservation work.

This task was a correct one which enabled us to consolidate the results of irrigation and the material and technical foundations of agriculture with the support of our engineering industry, strengthen the cooperative economic system, and rapidly develop all branches of agriculture including grain produc-

tion.

During this plan period too our Party continued to implement thoroughly its irrigation policy of conducting large-scale and medium- and small-scale irrigation and river improvement projects simultaneously, a policy whose correctness was demonstrated in practice.

Important here was the September 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The Plenary Meeting set the target of expanding the irrigated area to one million hectares and called the entire people to grand nature-remaking work.

In hearty response to the Party's call the working class produced lots of machines and materials including pumps, cement and steel for irrigation and office workers, students and servicemen gave labour assistance.

As heavy industries grew state investments in irrigation projects steadily increased.

Many irrigation projects were carried out by all villages and agricultural cooperatives, cutting tunnels through mountains and damming up the sea.

Thanks to the devoted efforts of all our people to put the Party's call into reality, Kiyang, Ojidon and other large-scale irrigation projects and many medium- and small-scale ones were finished during the Five-Year Plan period, and we came to have a firm production basis to prevent any drought and flood damage. A forest and river conservation system was established to protect lands and irrigation was newly introduced in dry fields.

For six months after the September Plenary Meeting 370,000 hectares of lands were brought under irrigation and within a few years one million hectares of lands were irrigated in our country—ten times the irrigated area before liberation.

Thus our grain output grew yearly and in 1960 we produced 3,803,000 tons of grain.

Kang Hyon Su

Our Developing Mural Painting

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung has said:

"Our arts must be truly popular ones that respond to the sentiments of our people; they must be revolutionary ones that serve the interests of the Party and the revolution."

Today in our country mural painting, like literature and other branches of arts, is in brilliant blossom as a truly popular and revolutionary one that responds to the thinking and sentiments of our people. Our mural painting has a long tradition. It is created extensively in our era of the Workers' Party, an age of the greatest prosperity in our nation's history, when many monumental edifices are built.

Paintings of high ideological and artistic quality on the walls of the Mansudae Art Theatre, the People's Palace of Culture, the Pyongyang Metro, the February 8 House of Culture, the Changgwangwon Health Complex, the Pyongyang Grand Theatre and other monumental edifices of our era greatly contribute to the ideological and art education of our working people.

We owe such revolutionary turn in the creation of mural painting as we see today to our Party which has wisely guided our artists to raise the position and role of mural painting and the level of its presentation on the basis of the great leader's Juche-oriented literary and art thought.

In the past people regarded mural painting as an attachment to buildings since it modifies and partakes of a given space of buildings. So it had no independent character and ideological and artistic features, putting the main stress only on the coordination with architecture.

Our Party, basing itself on a deep analysis of the specific feature of mural painting and its cognitive and educational significance, newly made it clear that it can be preserved for

long and handed down from generation to generation as a powerful means for the revolutionary education of the people and advanced a unique policy of decorating an important place in buildings with big mural paintings in bright and deep colours which depict the events of historical significance.

According to our Party's new policy mural painting, which had been used for ornamental purpose in buildings for ages, turned into a new independent form of fine arts.

Thus there appeared many big wall paintings including those of the Pyongyang Metro which portray truthfully the historic events of great significance in our revolution with pictorial details and which demonstrate the high level of mural painting in our era.

Our mural painting is high in its ideological and artistic quality, big in the width of presentation of its theme and great in its cognitive and educational role.

It is revolutionary, militant and socialist in content and greatly contributes to the revolutionary education of the masses of people and to rousing them to the revolutionary struggle.

The subject matter on the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader President Kim Il Sung occupies the most important place in our murals to be handed down to posterity.

In reflection of our people's unanimous will and desire to follow the great leader forever who has been devoting his whole life to the freedom of the country and the happiness of the people, our artists executed paintings showing his glorious and brilliant revolutionary history, wise leadership and lofty virtues, on the walls of almost all stations of the Pyongyang Metro.

Works of such subject matter include the



mural paintings of the Hwanggumbol Station of the Pyongyang Metro which depict the respected and beloved leader who enabled our peasants to reap bumper harvest every year by creating the great Juche method of farming and the wall painting of the Konsol Station which portrays him giving on-the-spot guidance in the rehabilitation and construction of Pyongyang after the war and many other works.

The subject matter of our mural painting is the events of great significance in our people's history and the proud achievements made by our people in the revolution and construction, such as two grand murals of the Kaeson Station of the Pyongyang Metro showing our people enthusiastically welcoming the triumphal return-home of the great leader and our people coming out vigorously in the struggle for building a new country and the mural painting of the Konsol Station depicting our heroic working class rehabilitating furnaces after the war. Besides, themes of our murals are landscapes and still lifes.

In its representation our mural painting overcame the former limitation of overstressing ornamentality and raised the character of picture to the utmost, thus giving a vivid and truthful picture of the character of figures, the background of the times and the details of life.

This realistic portrayal has reached new heights with the introduction of the superior art of Korean painting in murals and the new methods and means of expression.

With such new means of expression as smalto our artists give a subtle and delicate description in murals as in picture and as in embroidery.

Our murals apply the excellent art of Korean painting and their colour is light and soft yet bright and beautiful and their lines are distinct and dynamic and their theme is plain.

Our murals also fully agree with the sentiments of our people who like what is graceful, noble, beautiful and plain.

Our mural painting develops all the existing forms of creation and at the same time it con-

stantly creates new ones.

There are many forms in our mural painting: mosaics and fresco with a long tradition, liquid glass and colour relief.

Mosaic is made by inlaying small pieces of natural stone, ceramics and glass and is the main form of our mural painting.

Most of murals of the People's Palace of Culture, the Moranbong Stadium and the Pyongyang Metro and the grand mural "Seaside" of the Changgwangwon Health Complex are all mosaics, vivid, realistic and delicate.

The mural painting "Seaside" is a masterpiece which paints well the life of our people who enjoy all happiness as masters of the country under the loving care of the great leader and our Party. Six metres high and 26 metres long, it pictures hopeful girls on water skis shooting through the blue waves of the vast sea. It reminds you of our blue East Sea.

Liquid glass mural is a new form of mural made by drawing a picture on the wall and painting it in liquid glass or infiltrating such into it. Typical are "Bell Sound of Cooperation" and other murals of the Konsol Station of the Pyongyang Metro.

Colour relief is a new form of mural made by attaching things of various colours one upon another, processing them and producing formative effect. Such works include the murals of the Metro Station of Kwangbok, "Lake Samjiyon in New Spring" and "Paekdu Secret Camp in the Morning" depicting our Party's glorious revolutionary traditions established by the great leader.

As seen above, our mural painting is constantly exploring new forms congenial to the reality of our country and the aesthetic sense of our people, thereby enriching its content and raising its ideological and artistic level.

Indeed, our mural painting draws the gigantic reality of our times with its unprecedented width and size and high ideological and artistic level, adding luster to our flowering Juche art.

Li Gwang Ho

Mural Paintings of Pyongyang Metro



A colour relief mural of Lake Samjiyon, a revolutionary battle site



A relief mural presenting anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters feeling the warmth of their homeland, drinking the clean and clear water of Lake Samjiyon



Mosaics depicting our people extending boundless thanks and enthusiastic welcome to the great leader President Kim Il Sung who returned home in triumph after liberating the country by leading the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory



Mosaics portraying our socialist land which has turned into an earthly paradise under the brilliant guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung



SPINNERS

—AT THE FEBRUARY 8 VINALON COMPLEX—



Joy of spinners

The February 8 Vinalon Complex in the Ryonghung Plain of Hamhung is our Juche industry base built with our own efforts and technique under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. It mass-produces vinalon.

Part of the spinning shop



Helping and leading each other forward

Joyful labour





Celebrated Kumgang-san Mountain in Winter

Ripsok (Standing Stone) in the sea Kumgang



The snowscape of Piro Peak



The Kuryong Falls of the outer Kumgang

Sejon and Kwanum Peaks



Korean Postage Stamps



ON THE JUCHE IDEA



Juche Idea—Scientific World Outlook Based on Human Independence

(Article by Yoshii Yukio, member of the Izumiotsu Japan-Korea Friendship Study Society in Osaka, carried in the 12th issue of the Japanese magazine "Study of Kimilsungism")

(Continued from our previous issue)

2. Juche Idea—Scientific World Outlook Based on Human Independence

1) Man—Independent Being

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Independence is what keeps man alive. If he loses independence in society, he cannot be called a man; he differs little from an animal." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VI. pp. 257-58.)

What is independence, man's life?

Independence is the attribute of man who opposes natural and social restraints, remakes nature and society purposefully as he wishes and requires and shapes his destiny by his own efforts.

In a broad sense, creativeness can be said independence. Man cannot have a creative ability without a will to be independent. Independence is prerequisite to creativeness and creativeness is the manifestation of independence. So only with the concept of independence we can express man's specific feature.

Why does independence become the life of man?

The reason is that the essential difference

between man and all other substances lies in independent spirit of remaking and controlling the world.

Of all things in the world, only man has the independent spirit of remaking nature and society purposefully as he wishes and demands against the restraints of the world. If he loses independence, he cannot be called a man; he differs little from animals or other substances. So independence is the life of man.

Animals, like man, are living things. They want to live and have an ability to live.

But they, unlike man, have no independent spirit of controlling and remaking the world.

Animals are controlled by the surrounding world and adapt themselves to its change. But man controls it and remakes it purposefully.

Therefore a person who flatters and submits to and is controlled by others differs little from an animal.

There is no man who likes to be controlled by others. No man wants to be shackled like an animal for money. Man's independent spirit can never be bartered for anything. It is a source of human dignity and happiness and the basis of independence and love.

Because man struggles to get free from natural and social restraints and hews out his destiny independently, he feels the worth

of life as a human being and is most deeply interested in human freedom and liberation. Man considers the violation of others' independence as his own and feels love for them. Warm love for others produces deep trust and brings about firm unity. This is why respect for independence brings about the closest unity of people.

Independence is the criterion of social progress and independent state.

Suppressing independence and dominating others is reactionary, and defending the independent right of the working class and national sovereignty is progressive.

The criterion of an independent state is independence. Whether a state is independent or not is decided by whether it has an independent government or not.

From the above-mentioned we have come to know about independence—the life of man—which makes him strive to get free from all forms of subjugation and remake nature and society purposefully and hew out his destiny by his own efforts as master of his destiny, about human dignity, happiness, freedom, love, trust and unity, and about the criterion of social progress and national independence.

Now let us see how human independence arose and developed.

It arose and developed through labour to remake nature and revolutionary struggle to change society.

Man became a human being after long biological evolutions. In the protracted evolutionary processes man subordinated and adapted himself to the law of nature and elemental forces. Through long prehuman natural and biological evolutions sense organs, nerve system and the brains formed and the psychological function developed and preconditions were created for formation of consciousness.

Man lived submitting to elemental forces as part of nature until that time and then

he separated himself from nature and became independent and came to remake nature purposefully for his existence to get free from the control of the surrounding world and hew out his destiny by his own efforts. Thus he became a human being. In other words, human independence can be said to have come into being when man freed himself from the control of nature through communal and collective labour and came to control and remake the objective world.

As labour and language developed, brains developed and man came to have consciousness not only reflecting the objective world but enabling him to recognize the form of its existence and its laws and remake it actively and purposefully, from the passive psychological activity reflecting the outer world. Consciousness is not a material and it is a function of the brains, a material. It plays a decisive role in controlling and remaking the surrounding world. So it is essentially independent. It owes greatly to the rise and role of consciousness that man could have independence.

How did human independence originate and develop?

Human independence developed in the course of remaking nature and changing society. In other words, through labour in nature and revolutionary struggle in society man established his increasing control over nature and society and developed his ability to remake nature and society. Man remakes and controls nature through social and collective labour. The degree of human independence of nature is decided by that of its remaking and control, the level of the productive forces.

Through revolutionary struggle man transforms society and liberates himself from social restraints to become master of society. The degree of human independence in society is decided by that of transformation of social relations, socialist transformation of the

social system.

Human labour is an expression of human independence of nature and the revolutionary struggle of the masses is that of human independence in society.

If man has no independence there cannot be labour and revolutionary struggle to control and remake the surrounding world.

Since man has independence he can remake nature and produce everything needed in his life and make it social ownership, not individual ownership.

Bear has fur in order to protect it from the cold. But the fur formed not by remaking nature but in the course of adapting itself to nature and it is transmitted to cub bears.

But man makes clothes by remaking nature and lets them social possession, not individual one. The same can be said of the gains of social changes and political life. Revolutionary gains and political life attained through revolutionary struggle are not individual possession but public and historic common property.

From this we can see that independence of man is not only personal but mainly social.

For his social independence man can be the most developed, powerful and precious being in the world who can control other materials as he wishes and needs and who can play a decisive role in transforming nature and changing society.

As man transforms and controls nature and society with independence he can be the only being who hews out his destiny by himself as master of his destiny and remoulds and perfects himself.

2) Man Is Social Being and Human Independence Is Social

As briefly treated above, man is a social being and his independence is social.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Man is an independent social being."
("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists", Eng. ed., Vol. 2, p. 163.)

Japanese "ningen" for English "man" means a being between men. In reality man is a social being who cannot live separated from society.

Once a girl fed on wolf's milk became the topic of a talk. She lived among animals apart from human society soon after her birth, so she lived like an animal and died early after her return to human society.

As is clear from her, man outside human society cannot be a human being and he is like an animal controlled by nature. As man lives in society he can keep human dignity.

Man is a social being. This is easily understood by the fact that labour and social practice, centre of social life, are social and collective.

It is clear that without social relations, mutual relations, man cannot do labour and social activity.

Man can raise his dignity and feel the worth of life only in mutual relations, social relations.

In capitalist society man loses his dignity and cannot find his life worth living and people distrust each other and are nihilistic about life. But many people get conscious of human dignity and find the worth of true life in the struggle to meet their aspiration and requirement not individually but in the mutual relations, social relations.

We often hear workers unorganized at capitalist enterprises say that they came to get conscious of human dignity and feel the worth of life only after they organized circles and trade unions and began their activities to realize their aspiration and requirement in collective and society. This shows clearly that man is a social being and he cannot uphold his dignity without mutual human relations.

Independence, the nature of man as a so-

cial being, is also social.

Independence of man is manifested through his social activities. When man does nothing he cannot know whether he has independence or not. But he can realize if he is independent and how much he is independent, in the course of his labour and social practice.

As seen above, independence of man itself is not material but through his creative activities it is materialized. Therefore, independence of man is unthinkable apart from social basis or material foundation. From this it is clear that independence of man is social and concrete.

Independence of man being social is also understood by its birth and growth. As already mentioned above, independence of man was born and grew in the course of social and collective labour and revolutionary struggle. Without social basis and material foundation independence cannot occur and grow.

Independence of man is social mainly because consciousness inherent in man is social.

Consciousness is the function of the brains, the highly developed material, and it reflects the objective world and creates it through purposeful human activities.

Man's consciousness of independence directly concerns his independence. All actions of man are governed and his value is decided by his ideological consciousness, a systematization of consciousness of independence. All this comes into being in society and their depth and content are decided by social relations.

For the interests arising from the need to live men know their interests and have independent consciousness to live independently.

Men's interests are social and independent consciousness reflecting their interests is also social.

What is important in the interests of men

is class interests and what is important in independent consciousness is class consciousness. It is because the class relations most concentrically reflect the relations between the ruling class and ruled class which directly affect the life of men. The class relations have a decisive effect on the depth and content of independent consciousness of man and decide the manifestation of independence.

Independence of man—born out of his need to live and manifested in labour and social practice under the control of independent consciousness reflecting social interests—is thoroughly social, as seen above.

Then, where is independence of social nature concentrically manifested?

It is in political independence which directly decides the class relations of men. So it can be said that socio-political life is more precious to man than physical life.

Man is virtually dead as a social being if he is subordinated socially and have no political independence though he is alive physically.

If we are to be socially independent we should establish class and national sovereignty, transform social relations, destroy the social system of rule of man by man and set up the socialist system. Only then man can be fully independent.

The Juche idea based on the philosophical theory of Juche that man is master of everything and decides everything is a world outlook based on the independence of working masses, the maker of history and driving force of social development. It is a world outlook regarding the independence of man as the main factor in transforming nature and society and making history.

People have come to know quite well the whole picture of the world and the way to transform it by dint of the Juche idea which provides them with a human independence-centered world outlook.

(To be continued)



A FAITHFUL PARTY MEMBER



Li Yong Gil introduced here is a member of the Workers' Party of Korea. He is neither a hero-soldier who performed lasting exploits displaying peerless bravery and self-sacrifice in a battle nor a well-known innovator who accomplished a marvellous feat at a seething construction site.

He is an ordinary railroader who has worked faithfully at the Hahonggun station, a small mountain station, for 30 years from his youth to nearly 60.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party won the unreserved support and confidence of the entire Korean people and the international working class because of its devoted service to the country and people and its undying contribution to history and mankind."

The glorious Workers' Party of Korea, which enjoys the complete confidence and support of our working class and all other people, boasts of many faithfuls like Li Yong Gil who regard the revolutionary tasks given by the great leader and the Party as honourable ones and steadfastly carry them out, others recognize them or not. Thanks to such members our

Party can move from victory to victory, demonstrating its might as an iron party.

"I'M A PARTY MEMBER"

The WPK members are real men who faithfully work for the Party and the leader, for the country and the people, not for fame or reward.

In the course of the worthy struggle to ensure transport for building a new country immediately after liberation, Li Yong Gil became a Party member in his twenties.

The Party organization advised him to go to a railway cadre-training school. It was one February day in 1950. He got a letter of recommendation and called on an official to say good-bye. He stopped short, gripping the doorknob of the office room.

The official was talking on the phone. "Anyhow a man must be sent, but it is a remote mountain station... And a man must take care of the station."

Li Yong Gil unhandedly the doorknob. The official was discussing about a man to be sent to the newly-built Hahonggun station. What shall I do? Li Yong Gil hesitated a

while. A thought of the letter of recommendation to the school in his coat pocket flashed through his mind.

Scolding himself, he entered the room with a firm determination.

"Please send me to the Hahonggun station." The official, the receiver still in his hand, looked at him a while before he said in a quiet voice, "You must go to school. You have got a letter of recommendation."

Li Yong Gil was sorry for him. No doubt, if he did not go someone else would volunteer to the Hahonggun station. But he thought that he, a Party member, should go to the station as it was among mountains and a man had to look it after.

"I am a Party member. The Party membership card is dearer to me than the letter of recommendation."

This was an expression of his high consciousness and firm resolve that a Party member should value the interests of the Party and the revolution above his personal ones and devote himself to the good of the country and the people, society and collective.

Thus Li Yong Gil left the provincial capital Hamhung 30 years ago and went to the solitary Hahonggun station near the terminal of the railway running between steep mountains along the Namdae-chon stream in Tanchon.

HIS WISH

From the first day of his arrival at the station he has been faithful in his work.

He had to sell, snip and collect tickets, manage the station, guide passengers and treat luggage.

He has done all these kinds of work excellently since his station started operation. During the fierce Fatherland Liberation War and the difficult postwar days he defended his post firmly.

After the war construction went ahead on a full scale throughout the country and the station had more work to do. So the organization decided to send a ticket agent to the station to help him.

But he refused, saying that the country was short of labour and he would redouble his effort. He made up his mind to build his house

near the station building under construction in order to do increasing station work alone and get the aid of his wife.

His wife Li Ok Gum agreed with him. She helped her husband in managing the station and dealing with luggage. Night trains increased. One night several years ago he jumped out of bed at the distant whistle of the locomotive. The clock was pointing to the time of the train's arrival.

On the platform he saw his wife receiving the train according to the rules. But he felt the pangs of remorse.

He said to her:

"I must be on the platform before the train arrives, come what may. Today I nearly failed to fulfil my duty."

Then he went to the Party cell to criticize himself.

Later he never repeated the same fault.

All work he did was for society and collective.

In the intervals of work the couple carried luggages to their recipients and got various publications for the passengers. They planted barley around the station and made tea for the passengers.

In spring they sowed flower seeds in front of the station and along the railroads and beautiful flowers came into bloom in summer and autumn. In winter the waiting room was filled with the fragrance of pot flowers.

Li Yong Gil has worked like this for 30 years without wanting any reward and honour.

Many of his fellow railwaymen and those who were babies when he began to work at the station are now railway cadres.

But Li Yong Gil has worked at this mountain station from his youth up to now when his hair has begun to turn grey.

Once an official advised him to work at a big station. The latter answered:

"I love to work at this station. People here all like me. I don't want any more."

His simple words moved the official deeply. He does not want a high rank but lives as a Party member with a high degree of consciousness and lofty spirit.

Li Yong Gil is a faithful Party member who devotes himself to the good of the Party and the country, society and collective.

Li Gang Jo



A GREAT MAN

At the beginning of December 1950 when the war was fierce, the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il Sung spent a sleepless night in the operations room of the Supreme Headquarters and in the early morning as always, he went for a walk.

He walked up and down an uneven hill path and slowly paced towards a spring in a flat valley.

A flock of pheasants flapped up from the front hill and came down in a wood near the spring.

He immediately signed to his aide to bend down. The aide quickly loaded a rifle and handed it to the General, assuming he wanted to shoot the pheasants.

The General took the rifle, laid it down and watched the pheasants play. The birds were frolicking, pecking baits. The bright colours of cock pheasants looked beautiful in the morning glow. The General was smiling.

"How nice the pheasants look. In our country there are many such beautiful mountain birds, and the mountains and rivers are love-

"Let Us Not Shoot the Pheasants"

ly. That is why it is called a land of natural beauty.

"You cannot see such things in other countries.

"We must not catch the pheasants, but raise many so that their clucking may not let up in our land of natural beauty. Let us not shoot the pheasants." The General spoke very quietly so as not to frighten the pheasants away.

Listening to these patriotic words, the aide pictured to himself the ever-prospering homeland, the land of tapestry that would become more beautiful. His instructions were a thousand and one times brighter and more earnest, because it was grim wartime.

The aide felt an inner warmth as another flock of pheasants flew over and settled.



Silent Punishment

Four foreign art troupes got off contacts on their performance in south Korea after the Kwangju incident.

They regarded it as a shame to give performance for the human butchers of the 20th century who kill people with tanks.

Foreign tourists to south Korea reduced by over 60 per cent and tourist agencies and hotels have to close the doors.

The Chon Du Hwan-led military fascist gang are thoroughly isolated from and rejected by the world people and suffer silent punishment.

It is natural that they should be hated and flayed by the world people. They turned south Korea into a human slaughter house, a big prison without iron bars, overnight, following the example of the former dictator.

Pine in Solsom Island

Pine is one of the most typical and common trees in our country.

It is generally distributed up to 800-1,000 metres above the sea, rarely 1,500-2,000-odd metres. It also grows in the barren land of lime stone, sandy beaches and rocky cliffs, adding to the beauty of our lovely land.

There is an attractive pine protected as a natural monument in Solsom Island of rocky cliffs in scenic Hae-Chilbo. It is the typical of pines.

The island looks like a big rock rooted deep into the sea and it is covered all over with pines. Hence the name of Solsom (Pine Island).

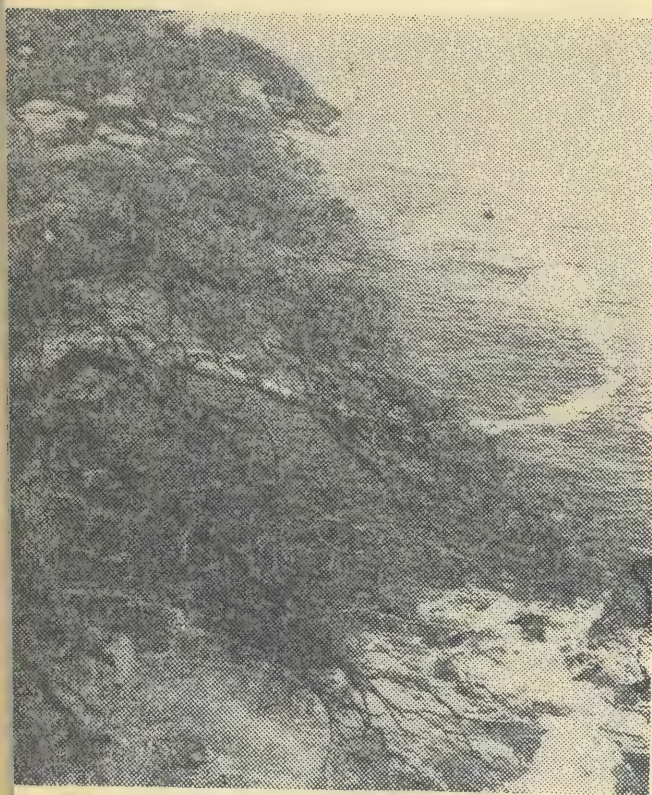
The natural monument in the island stands out from other pines. It is rooted in the edge of a towering rocky cliff.

It, 15 metres high and 1.4 metres in the diameter at the base, is rarely well shaped.

Branches which hang a little down from the big trunk are thick and long and the pine looks well-balanced and strong.

When you look up at it in a boat, it reminds you of a potted pine grown by the master gardener.

Though it is 500-odd years old, the green pine stands firm despite the strong sea wind on the sheer cliff, symbolizing the indomitable spirit of our people and adding to the beauty of the scenic spot.



Lake Mayang

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country has been called a lovely land from olden times for its beautiful mountains, clear water and fine scenery."

Korea, sea-bound on three sides, is a land of scenic spots. It has many beautiful mountains including Mts. Kumgang-san, Myohyang-san and Chilbo and lakes and reservoirs everywhere.

Lake Mayang is one of the beauty spots. It is on the upper reaches of the Songchon-su Stream, a tributary of the Tuman-gang River in the north flowing into the East Sea of Korea.

The man-made lake in a mountainous area 720 metres above sea level offers a specific landscape, well-harmonized with its surrounding natural scenery of thick forests.

It is 17 kilometres round and 0.3-2.3 kilometres wide.

The granite cliffs on the lake are thickly covered with deciduous needle-leaved trees including larch and broad-leaved trees such as oak, white birch and maple, and the scenery changes beautifully from season to season.

Even in spring when nature begins to turn green, you can see snow in the valleys and far-off mountains, but pink azaleas and royal azaleas in full bloom on the cliffs, high and low, present a peculiar scenery. In summer when the forests sway, high peaks of the Kwanmo Mountain Range are mirrored on the limpid water of the lake surrounded by deep greenery, fascinating people. In autumn larch and maple trees tinged with yellow and



Buzzard

A member of the falcon family, buzzard is a vagrant living in our country, east Siberia, China, Mongolia, and Japan usually from September or October to March.

It is as large as a hawk, but a little plumper yet not quicker. Its body is covered with yellowish maroon plumage with beautiful chestnut streaks. The eyeball is light or dark maroon.

The wingspread ranges from 34 to 41 cm. The square tail has a dozen of tail coverts. Beak and talon are not big in size, but sharp. Beak is black and talon yellow.

While wintering in the northwestern and central parts and south coastal area of our country, it lives mainly at foothill and in plain and sleeps on tree at night.

It preys on rat, chipmuck, hare, pheasant, great-tit, and what not.

It is a beneficial bird since it catches lots of rats while wintering in our country. To help this clumsy bird hunt rat, our people build T-shaped perches near fields.



red are in good harmony, showing a picturesque view.

The annual rainfall of the area around the uppermost reaches of the Songchon-su Stream, one of the most thickly wooded areas in our country, is rather small, about 600 mm. But the lake is always full of water from the dense forests around it.

Its water is very clear and cold, so it is alive with char and other fresh-water fish. Mayang trout is indigenous to the lake.

This trout is a landlocked species with some features distinct from those of the sea trout in its looks and living habitude as it has long lived in the lake.

Today the Mayang trout native to our country is designated and protected as a natural monument and its resources increase yearly.

The lake has a great importance in the national economy. It has become a fish breeding base alive with artificially-bred chars and trouts and plenty of freshwater fish are supplied to the neighbouring people.

Its water is used to produce electricity, as well, by making the water run up to a high mountain in the east and fall toward the East Sea of Korea. The lake prevents flood in the area down its dams and several ten thousand cubic metres of timbers are transported through the lake every year.

This lake has also become a recreation centre for the working people for its beautiful and enjoyable scenery. Comfortable rest homes stand at scenic spots on the lake and several boats and excursion ships gladden the holiday makers.

Chong Bong Guk

Pollution-Free Country

A foreign guest who visited our capital city of Pyongyang was surprised at pheasants in the garden of the East Pyongyang Hotel.

But this is no wonder in our country.

In July we see flocks of wild ducks on the Taedong-gang River flowing through Pyongyang, and various seasonal birds come in spring. The kind and number of such migratory birds increased in the Pyongyang district on the Taedong-gang River since the 1960s according to researchers of the zoological institute.

Now over 100 kinds of wild birds including rare stork which is said to like clean and quiet environment, coward pheasants, Manchurian great-tit, reed babbler and gray starling come to Pyongyang for their habitats.

This shows that our country is free from

pollution and good for human habitation.

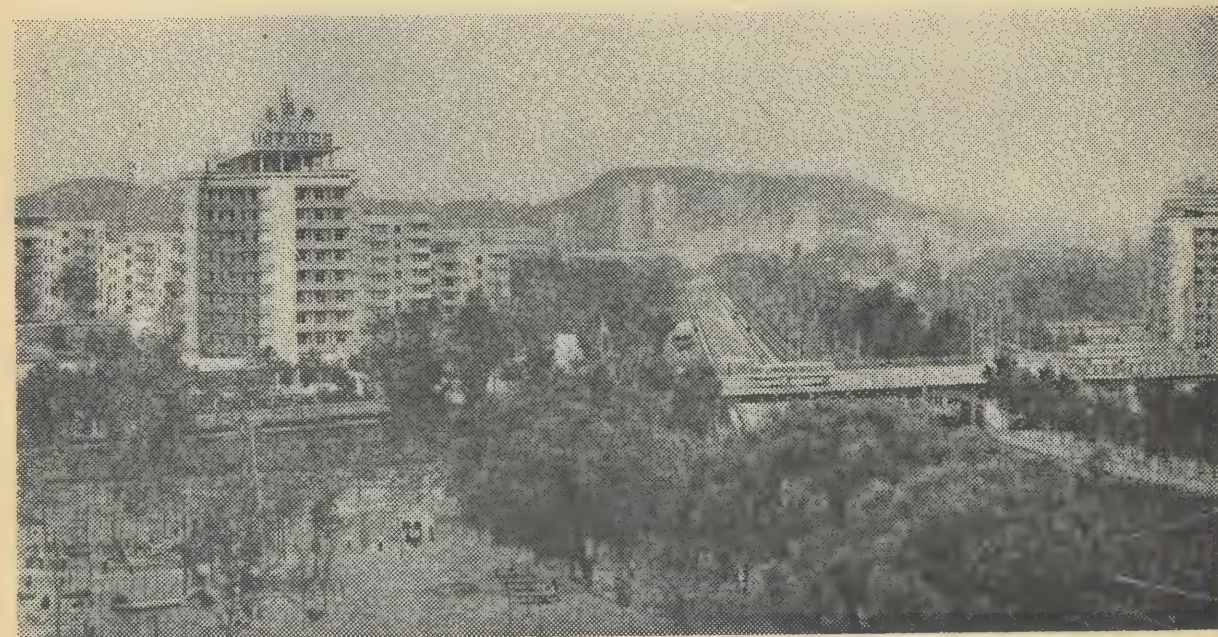
The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country is free from pollution. World people envy Pyongyang, saying that it is a city good to live in. It is mainly because there is no pollution. If there is no pollution it is good for human habitation and wild animals thrive well. As there is no pollution in Pyongyang so many wild birds come to Pyongyang."

It is our great pride that all our working people live happily in clean environment free from pollution.

But in capitalist society various harmful matters, noise, shaking made in the course of production and refuses from residential districts pollute rivers, air, sea, land and other life environments and do harm to men, animals and vegetation.

Part of Pyongyang, a city in parks



It is well known that pollution is a product of capitalist society in which working class and people are oppressed and everything serves to make profit.

Rapid development of industry in capitalist society brought about the indiscriminate exploitation of nature and the utter destruction of natural environment which kill animals and plants, exhaust natural resources and pollute water, air and land.

It was long ago that pollution threatening human life posed a serious social problem.

But there is no pollution in our country. In our country people are masters of the state, man is valued most and everything is directed to the good health and happiness of the working people.

According to our Party's policy we pay primary attention to the protection of environment in the construction of factories and cities. We put the main stress on the elimination of harmful process in industry and take thoroughgoing measures to prevent pollution at all factories, big and small.

Along the Taedong-gang River and the Chongchon River there are many factories and mines, big and small, and towns and villages. So refuse water from them are immense. But modern purification facilities completely purify such water by scientific methods.

For example, the Pyongyang Textile Combine has a 12,000-cubic metre settling basin, a modern dust catcher as large as a big factory and many preliminary facilities to purify polluted water and catch ashes and dust.

According to investigation data, the temperature, flow, colour, salt, oxygen and hydrogen ion of the Taedong-gang River water are all fit for the life of fish, birds and other animals like natural water.

The same is true of all other rivers in our country. The great leader, giving on-the-spot

guidance to a chemical factory, instructed to fully purify refuse water from this factory.

Now refuse water from it is purified by modern facilities and methods to be sent to a place 20 km away through pipes crossing mountains, rivers, roads and railways. So the Chongchon River is blue as ever, true to its name.

Now let's see our towns.

"Twenty-five per cent of the central part of Pyongyang is greenbelt. Its public greenbelt per head of the population is 48 square metres as against 0.5 square metre in Tokyo. In Pyongyang, the capital of Korea, I saw what the socialist capital is like. I was deeply impressed by its cleanliness and beauty."

This was said by a Japanese journalist who visited our country a few years ago.

Great greenbelts around Pyongyang serve as "reservoirs of fresh air" and streets lined with trees as "runs of fresh air". Small parks are storages of fresh air filling the city with pure and clean air all the time.

The Potong River area, planted with nearly 150,000 trees, looks like a big forest.

It is said that Seoul of south Korea has only 3,000 street trees. The number of trees in the area is scores of times larger than that of street trees in Seoul.

Not only Pyongyang but also all towns and villages in the northern half of the Republic are covered with trees.

The boundless blue sky, fresh air filling towns and villages, beautiful mountains alive with various animals, rivers and lakes full of clear water....

Under the wise guidance and loving care of the great leader our people are enjoying an affluent and cultured life to their hearts' content in our grateful socialist system, free from pollution.

Kang Il Gang

Arts Flower among People



Hoesan-ri, Ichon County, Kangwon Province, is an ordinary mountain village which is to be seen everywhere in our country.

It is far away from the county seat.

Sometime ago there was a happy event in the village.

The village art group members returned from the national art festival of agricultural workers at which their pieces were received with high appreciation.

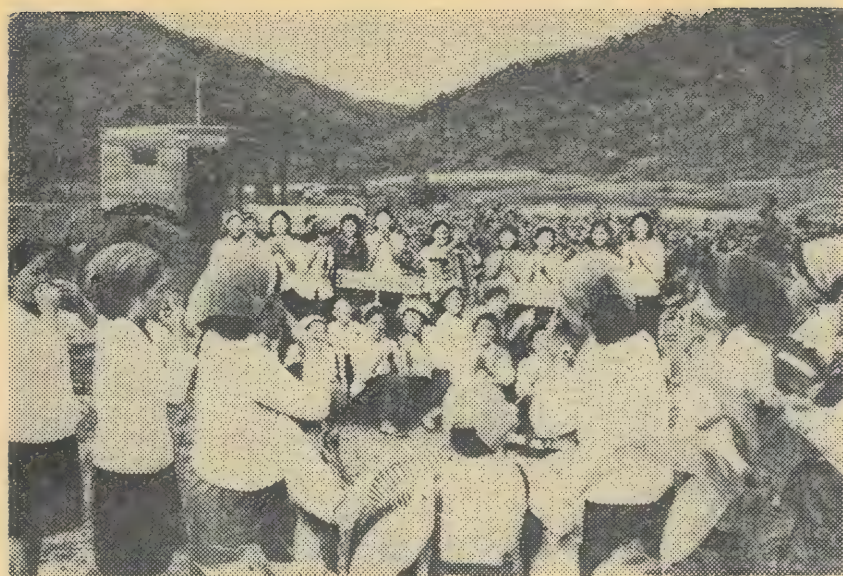
The village was full of joy.

The villagers had already enjoyed their performance on the TV screen. Though, they all turned out to greet the art group members and hugged them for joy.

"Let me see our youngsters back from Pyongyang. You gave a successful performance, and appeared even on the TV screen... Congratulations to you," said 70-year-old So Jae Yon with tears of emotion in his eyes,

Farmers go with musical instruments to work





Youth tobacco sub-workteam members during work break

who is a native of the village.

Whenever there was a happy event he recollected his bitter past.

Before liberation the villagers worked their fingers to the bone, bruising their shoulders pulling wooden ploughs. But their harvest

Just before their performance



was poor and landlords took away even it. And they lived on grass roots and tree barks, lamenting their hard lots.

They did farming. But they were always worried about food. So little did they dream of living, laughing and singing.

But under the loving care of the fatherly leader radical changes have taken place at this village.

Age-old thatched houses gave way to modern dwellings.

Tractors and other modern farm machines do hard work for farmers. Farmers do farming pleasantly with the help of machines and chemicals, thus reaping bumper harvest of maize and rice every year.

Under the tender care of the Party the new generation acquire rich knowledge of modern science and technology, literature and arts and take up jobs at the farm every year,

and all farmers study and their cultural standard rises steadily.

Films are shown regularly in the house of culture and TV service has been introduced.

Perfectly happy life gives farmers dance and song.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Today our cooperative farmers are enjoying a happy life to their hearts' content under the best socialist system. As their life is happy and joyful they can create so excellent songs and dances. It is possible only under our socialist system that all people sing and dance."

People live a happy life in this village as in other parts of the country. So songs and dances come to them all the time.

Today the Hoesan people sing of their happy life to their hearts' content. They work



Piping spreads through the valley flowed with sheep



This old couple sing of 60 as their youth and 90 as their retirement age

pleasantly in the fields in the daytime, and in the evening they come to the house of culture and learn new songs and play musical instruments. The house of culture is provided with various musical instruments—accordions, harmonicas, *kayagum*, *haegum* and others—and each farmer also has his own musical instrument. So all farmers can play more than one musical instrument well.

When over 700 farmers play revolutionary songs and folk songs it is really worth enjoying.

The farm management personnel play harmonicas and youngsters blow trumpets. Old men beat drums, girls play *kayagum* and middle-aged people play flutes.

There are “family chorus” and “family instrumental ensemble” in the village.

To cite old man Li Han Ho's for instance.

This family national instrumental ensemble of 10—old couple, son, daughter-in-law, daughter, grandsons—is very popular among villagers.

Farmers also can write good songs.

They created and performed an instrumental music and song “New Spring Comes to the Snow-covered Fields” which depicts the pride and new resolution of farmers who are working hard to produce more rice for the country as taught by the fatherly leader. This work placed second at the national art festival of agricultural workers.

The activity of the mobile agitation art squad is brisk.

The members of the squad visit the farmers at work and inspire them to new labour feats, helping them in their work.

Arts flower in happy life and merry songs work new miracles every day.

This is the reality of Hoesan-ri today.

Today the villagers are moving ahead vigorously towards the brighter future when they will live better, singing revolutionary songs.

Yun Yong Gum

(Ten-Point Political Programme of Unified State)



Most Realistic and Reasonable Political Programme for National Reunification

At the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea the great leader President Kim Il Sung put forward a great epochal save-the-nation programme which will open up a new phase in the struggle for our country's independent, peaceful reunification.

He, who had done all his sincere efforts all along for reunification, the supreme desire of our nation, set out again this time an epochal reunification programme, a plan for setting up a confederal state, which opened up before our people a bright prospect for reunification and instilled in them a great confidence and high revolutionary zeal.

Upon its publication, this great programme of national reunification which fully conforms with the three principles of national reunification jointly confirmed by the north and south and solemnly proclaimed internally and externally won the active support and approval of the entire Korean people in north and south and abroad and the progressive people of the world.

Our country should be reunified independently by the efforts of our own people, free from any foreign interference, peacefully through north-south contact and dialogue without recourse to arms, and on the principle of great unity of all Korean nationals from the north and the south and abroad, irrespective of the difference in their ideas and social systems.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said that the most realistic and reasonable way to reunify the country independently, peacefully

and on the principle of great national unity is to bring the north and the south together into a confederal state, and clarified the subjective and objective factors in it and principles and methods for it.

He stated:

“Our Party holds that the country should be reunified by founding a Confederal Republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties.”
(Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee, Eng. ed., pp. 69-70)

His new programme for reunifying the country through the formation of a confederal state is a most patriotic save-the-nation one fully reflecting the entire nation's will and demand to attach primary importance to the solution of the common task of our nation and subordinate everything to it, and a most realistic and reasonable plan for reunification taking into account the reality of our country where different ideas and systems exist in north and south.

For the solution of the national reunification question, the supreme task of our entire nation, we must take into account the stark reality of our country that two different social systems exist in north and south, the specific geographical condition of our country that our neigh-

bours are all big countries, and the international environment.

For a long time ever since liberation different social systems have existed and different ideas are prevailing in the north and the south. If in these circumstances the country is to be reunified through national union, neither side should regard its own ideology and social system as absolute. If any of the north and the south should consider its own ideology and social system absolute or try to force them on the other side, it will inevitably lead to confrontation and conflicts, and this will lead to further aggravation of division.

Since the entire people regard national reunification as the supreme task, the difference in ideology and system cannot be an insurmountable barrier to reunification. People with different ideas can live in one country, and different social systems can exist together in a unified country.

Today the US has set the "two Koreas" policy as its basic strategy towards Korea and is trying to perpetuate its division and fish in troubled waters. The big powers are scrambling more and more frantically to seize spheres of influence.

We therefore must work out a way to live together within the framework of a unified state, leaving the two existing social systems intact, and find a way to achieve national reunification, not playing into the hands of any foreign forces nor making others fish in troubled waters.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung indicated that very way. It is to unite north and south into a single confederal state called the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and make it an independent and neutral unified state.

He clarified concrete ways for the formation of the confederal state—the organization of a supreme national confederal assembly and a confederal standing committee, its permanent organ, and duties and function of the confederal standing committee as the unified government of the confederal state, the correlations between the confederal government and the regional governments in the north and south, etc. He also put forward the ten-point

policy to be pursued by the DCRK.

The ten-point policy states that the DCRK should adhere to independence in all its activities and follow an independent policy.

Independence is the life and soul of the country and the nation; it is the basic emblem of an independent state.

The reunification of the country aims, after all, not at making our people slaves of any big powers but building a unified independent and sovereign state, rich and strong and prosperous, on the land of three thousand ri on the united strength of the entire nation.

The great leader stated that the DCRK to be established in Korea should be a fully independent and sovereign state and a non-aligned nation which is not a satellite of any other nation and does not depend on any foreign forces and that it should oppose foreign interference and conduct all its activities independently to suit the fundamental interests of the Korean nation and the actual conditions of our country.

The ten-point policy stipulates it as one of the unified state's important tasks to effect democracy throughout the country and in all spheres of society and promote great national unity.

This is absolutely just in view of the character of the unified confederal government to be established in our country in future.

Democracy is a common political idea congenial and acceptable to people with differing thoughts and political views, and is a sacred right due to people from all walks of life as masters of the state and society.

The unified state must make democracy its political idea because it will have to be formed leaving intact the ideologies and social systems existing in the north and south under the conditions that there exist in north and south different political institutions and people from all walks of life live together with different ideals and beliefs.

Saying that the DCRK should effect democracy all over the country and in all spheres of society, the great leader set out its concrete tasks of fully developing a democratic social

and political system, guaranteeing the rights of the people in north and south to travel freely across the country and conduct political, economic and cultural activities freely in any area, and following a fair policy which will equally guarantee the interests of the two regions, two systems, different parties, groups, classes and circles in the country without bias to either side.

The ten-point policy also demands that for the uniform progress of the country the DCRK should bring about economic collaboration and exchange between north and south and ensure the development of an independent national economy and realize exchange and cooperation also in the spheres of science, culture and education.

In particular, economic collaboration and exchange is necessary to bring about the uniform development of the national economy, promote the people's welfare and lay the independent foundation of the national economy on a nationwide scale.

The great leader proposed, as a means for the uniform development of the national economy, to jointly develop and exploit the natural resources in north and south on the basis of recognizing the different economic systems and diverse economic activities of enterprises in the two parts of the country and effect economic collaboration and exchange on the principles of cooperation and mutual accommodation.

It is a reasonable policy in light of the actual condition of our country that there are different forms of ownership and class relations in north and south.

If the DCRK is formed and many-sided collaboration and exchange are conducted between north and south as proposed by the great leader, the country will become richer and stronger with our inexhaustible natural resources, technique, strength and wisdom pooled together.

The ten-point policy proposes that the DCRK should reopen the suspended traffic and communications between north and south and ensure free utilization of the means of traffic and communications in all parts of the country and see to the stability of livelihood for the entire people including the workers, peasants

and other working masses and promote their welfare.

The working masses are the masters of the state and society and creators of all material wealth. Guaranteeing a stable life for them and steadily enhancing their welfare should be the most important principle of activity for a democratic state serving the people, and this is also a national duty devolving on the unified government.

The great leader said that in all its activities the confederal state should give preference to the work of stabilizing the lives of people of all social strata including the workers, peasants and other sections of working people and of promoting their welfare and should provide a decent life to all the people by guaranteeing adequate living conditions for the entire people and by raising the living standard of the poor to that of the middle class. And he stated that the confederal state should find jobs for all able-bodied people and enable all the working people and their families to receive education and medical assistance.

The ten-point policy proposes that the DCRK should remove military confrontation between north and south, organize a combined national army and defend the nation against invasion from outside.

The great leader said that as military confrontation between north and south with huge armed forces gives cause for mutual misunderstanding and mistrust, discord and menace to peace, the confederal state should cut the military strength of both sides to 100,000-150,000 respectively in order to end the military confrontation between north and south and bring the fratricidal strife to a close for good and that it should amalgamate the Korean People's Army and the "National Army" of south Korea into a single combined national army, the national army of the unified state.

The ten-point policy demands that the national rights and interests of all the overseas Koreans should be defended and protected. The DCRK must assume the responsibility and duty to defend and protect the national rights and interests of the overseas Korean nationals as their fatherland.

Lastly, the ten-point policy enunciates the

external relations and foreign policy of the unified state.

It proposes that the DCRK should repeal all treaties and agreements with other countries detrimental to national unity concluded separately by the north and the south prior to reunification and that, of the foreign relations formed by the north and the south those relations including economic ones not inimical to the common interests of the nation should be maintained continuously, and that the confederal state should permit the north and the south to cooperate economically with other countries and make it sure for the two regional governments to keep in step with each other in their foreign activities.

The ten-point policy also suggests that the DCRK should be the only representative of the entire Korean nation in foreign relations, stick to the line of neutrality, follow the non-alignment policy, develop friendly relations with all nations of the world, and pursue a peaceful foreign policy.

The reunification programme for the establishment of an independent, neutral and peaceful confederal state and the ten-point policy of the unified state proposed by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is the only correct save-the-nation measure which thoroughly embodies the immortal Juche idea and fully reflects the objective reality of our country. It is a most reasonable and just common programme of our nation for national salvation which is acceptable to all desirous of reunification.

If this new reunification programme is implemented, the north and south will end the tragic national division which has lasted for 35 years and accomplish the cause of national reunification, the earnest desire of the entire nation, without forcing their ideologies and systems on the other side and without giving uneasiness and threat to the neighbouring countries.

By mapping out this epochal programme for national reunification, the great leader opened up a bright prospect of reunification for our 50 million fellow countrymen and indicated a

short cut to it.

In order to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country it is imperative to eliminate military fascist rule and democratize society in south Korea.

As long as democracy is totally stamped out and harsh military fascist rule is maintained in south Korea as today, there can be no national rapprochement and unity nor can the country be reunified by peaceful means.

Easing the tensions and removing the war danger in Korea is the most important condition for the peaceful settlement of the reunification question. This is possible only when the Armistice Agreement is replaced with a peace agreement. The United States should accept our just proposal to hold a DPRK-US negotiation on the conclusion of a peace agreement.

The United States should not pursue the "two Koreas" policy any more and refrain from impeding Korea's reunification. It must stop the backing of the south Korean military fascist clique and all interference in Korea's internal affairs and withdraw at once from south Korea, taking along its aggressive armed forces and nuclear weapons, according to the UN resolution and its own "pledge".

When the historic save-the-nation plan of the great leader President Kim Il Sung is implemented, national misfortunes and sufferings from division will be gone, we will form a great harmonious national family filled with compatriotic love and make a new history of unified Korea independent, peaceful and prosperous, with the strength and wisdom of 50 millions.

Under the guidance of the great leader and the glorious Party, we will overcome all obstacles and hardships in the way of national reunification and accomplish without fail the historic cause of national reunification with the united strength of the entire nation and the active support and encouragement of the progressive people of the world.

Kim Sun Ho

Struggle between Patriots and Quislings

Reunifying the divided country is the supreme national desire of the Korean people and a pressing task whose solution does not brook a moment's delay.

The criterion of patriotism and betrayal of the country is the position toward the Korean reunification question—reunification or division.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The struggle of our nation for reunification is by no means a struggle between communism and capitalism; it is a struggle between the invading and the invaded and between patriotism and betrayal of the country." ("Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea," Eng. ed., p. 28.)

Korea's division was caused not by the difference in ideologies, ideals and social systems within our nation, but imposed by the foreign aggressive forces against our people's will.

The US imperialist aggressors occupied south Korea immediately after the end of World War II and bisected our country into north and south, and have enforced their colonial rule for 35 years, hindering Korea's reunification.

So national sovereignty has been totally trampled down in south Korea and its people have suffered all manner of national oppression and humiliation in colonial slavery.

The question of Korean reunification, therefore, is not an issue of solving the difference in ideologies and social systems; it is a question of taking back the territory and people from the US imperialists, the foreign aggressive forces, and establishing national sovereignty on a countrywide scale.

As long as part of one's territory and people is under the occupation of the foreign aggressors and national sovereignty is trampled underfoot, complete national independence and people's happiness are unattainable.

ble.

Independence is what keeps a nation alive. If man is deprived of independence, he is virtually dead as a social human being. Unless national sovereignty is established throughout the country a nation cannot exist with dignity.

National reunification to establish national sovereignty against the aggression of outside forces is therefore a most sacred patriotic work for the Korean nation.

On the contrary, opposing national reunification and seeking continued division is a worst treacherous act of selling out the territory and people to the foreign aggressors and bringing national subjugation and ruin.

Reunifying the country is the common fighting task of all Korean patriots and national-independent forces who truly love the country and desire independent national development.

The struggle for Korea's reunification is not a struggle for one side to force its ideology on the other side; it is a struggle between patriotism and betrayal of the country and between the invading and the invaded. In other words, it is a just struggle of patriots and the national-independent forces against the traitors to the nation and the imperialist aggressors.

The patriotic forces desirous of the country's reunification account for the sweeping majority of the population.

The people in the northern half of the Republic and the south Korean people of all segments loving the country and nation—workers, peasants, students, intellectuals, religious believers, petty bourgeoisie and national capitalists—have waged unyielding heroic struggle against the colonial-military fascist rule of the US imperialists and their stooges hindering Korea's reunification and for the democratization of society and national reunification.

In order to realize the great leader

President Kim Il Sung's save-the-nation policy, the joint conference of representatives of political parties and social organizations in north and south Korea was held in Pyongyang in April 1948, over 30 years ago, when the US imperialists were going to set up the puppet separate government in south Korea for Korea's division. This is a fine example of all patriotic forces having fought in firm unity for reunification.

The conference was attended by representatives of almost all political parties and organizations in south Korea including even Kim Gu and Kim Gyu Sik, the bigoted anti-communist right-wing politicians, except for the Syngman Rhee clique, the stooges of the US imperialists. They fought resolutely to frustrate the splittist moves of the US imperialists and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, out of patriotism, transcending the difference in ideologies.

As is widely known to the world, the south Korean people who toppled the puppet Syngman Rhee in the April 19 Uprising in 1960 bravely struggled to pull down the barriers of national division under the slogan "Reunification is the only way to life," and they fought a bloody struggle for over 18 years against the clique of the arch quisling and dictator Pak Jung Hi.

Their anti-fascist, democratization struggle which spread like a wildfire throughout south Korea from March to May this year, the armed uprising of the Kwangju people in particular, proves eloquently that the south Korean people eagerly desire the democratization of society and national reunification.

Today even overseas Korean nationals, irrespective of ideology, political view and religious belief, are vigorously fighting for national reunification.

The Korean people's patriotic struggle for national reunification receives active support from hundreds of millions of the world people who love justice and truth and value independence and peace. As developments in recent years show, the international movement to support Korea's reunification is getting more and more organized, attracting many people of new strata, and it is develop-

ing into the largest-scale mass movement in the world.

The forces opposed to Korea's independent, peaceful reunification are outside forces interested in invading and dominating Korea and, as for the corresponding internal forces, a handful of quislings selling out the country and the people to the foreign forces.

The US imperialists occupied south Korea by force of arms, divided our country into north and south and have brought great sufferings on our people. Today they are seeking the perpetual division of our country with the "two Koreas" policy. They are trying to perpetuate the division of Korea, keep south Korea as their permanent colony and military base and, using it as a stepping-stone, invade the whole of Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries, too, following the US imperialist policy of "two Koreas," are obstructing the reunification of our country in every way.

The quislings in south Korea—puppet rulers, comprador capitalists and pro-American and pro-Japanese stooges—are doggedly opposed to national reunification and are committing all criminal acts for perpetual division of the country in their efforts to maintain the remainder of their life by selling out the country and people to the foreign aggressors, monopolize power and money and enjoy a comfortable life.

All developments in south Korea show clearly that the Chon Du Hwan-led military fascist gang are out-and-out quislings and cutthroats of fellow countrymen.

It is a law of history that the struggle between patriots and quislings ends in a victory of the former. Victory belongs to the patriots and national-independent forces fighting for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The patriotic forces of the north and south will unite firmly and smash the splittist moves of the outside aggressive forces and quislings and accomplish without fail the national cause of reunification, with daily-growing support and encouragement of the world people.

Li Byong Mun

Democratization of South Korean Society and People's Independence

The abolition of the fascist "Yusin system" and the democratization of south Korean society is the most pressing task for the people to win their independence and fundamental and other rights.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Independence is what keeps man alive. If he loses independence in society, he cannot be called a man; he differs little from an animal. We might say that socio-political life is more valuable to a man than physical life." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, pp. 257-8.)

Independence is the essential attribute of man. If man, a social being, loses independence, his essential attribute, he differs little from an animal and has no human value.

The chief fetter of human independence is socio-political restraint. Man subject to socio-political control by others can never be independent and creative in combat with nature. Here is one of the reasons why political independence is man's socio-political life which is more valuable than his physical life.

Political independence of the masses of people is guaranteed only when they get free from social control and oppression and become masters of society, masters of their destiny.

Democratic freedom and rights are essential to independence; they are the elementary rights of the people, social beings.

Without democratic freedom and rights the

south Korean people cannot have human dignity and independence.

As you know well, the south Korean people have been deprived of all democratic freedom and rights and forced into slavish submission and their human dignity and independence have been trampled underfoot for over 30 years under the colonial-fascist rule of the US imperialists and their stooges.

The fascist policy which forces intolerable humiliation upon the south Korean people and robs them of all rights compels them to rise in the struggle for the right to existence and democratic freedom.

The south Korean people have ceaselessly waged bloody struggles from the anti-US people's uprising in October 1946 to the fierce struggle for democratization this year, especially the Kwangju people's uprising which stirred the whole world. Through these struggles they have learned a lesson that only by abolishing the fascist dictatorship and democratizing society can they enjoy human dignity and national sovereignty.

The freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration and the free activities of political parties and public organizations are a must for the people's participation in politics.

These rights are now guaranteed by law in most of countries in the world.

But they are trampled underfoot in south Korea, a living hell of terrorism and slaughter, under the rule of military gangsters. That is why the south Korean people are unyield-

ingly struggling for democratic freedom and rights.

The freedom of speech and the press is the elementary requirement of democracy in socio-political life and it is one of the fundamental rights people, social beings, should have.

Exercising the right to express will freely is a prerequisite to the independent activities of people. Only when they have the freedom of speech and the press can the south Korean people express their will freely and really exercise their democratic rights in all domains of politics, the economy and culture.

People can succeed in their struggle for independence only through the organized activities of political parties and public bodies representing their will and interests.

When they have the freedom of association the masses of people can form legal progressive political parties and public organizations and achieve unity through them and carry on a powerful struggle for independent and creative life.

Without the freedom of association and of activity of political parties and public organizations, therefore, the south Korean people cannot win their democratic rights nor democratize society.

In south Korea people's association and the activities of the progressive and democratic political parties and public organizations are prohibited and suppressed by the fascist laws such as the "Anti-Communist Law", the "National Security Law" and "Political Party Law."

Today in almost all countries of the world political parties and public organizations are operating freely and in many capitalist countries the progressive parties including the Communist Parties and public organizations carry on legal activities. In south Korea, too, therefore, the freedom of association should be ensured and all progressive political parties including the Revolutionary Party for

Reunification and public organizations should be granted the freedom and rights of lawful activities.

Assembly and demonstration are an important means for the socio-political activities of the masses of people.

Only when the freedom of assembly and demonstration is ensured can the south Korean people unite their strength and safeguard their political independence through various forms of mass struggle.

As seen above, the guarantee of the elementary democratic rights such as the freedom of speech, the press, association, assembly and demonstration and the free activities of political parties and public organizations is imperative for the south Korean people to get free from slavish subordination and defend independence.

The struggle to win democratic freedom and rights is a common mass struggle to meet not only the interests and demands of certain classes and strata but the vital requirement of all classes and strata opposing the fascist rule. So, even in the difficult conditions of such a harsh fascist suppression people of all social strata including workers, peasants, students, intellectuals and religious believers and democrats in south Korea have waged and are waging an unyielding struggle against fascism and for democracy.

The struggle against fascism and for democracy throughout south Korea from March to May this year and the armed uprising of the Kwangju citizens in May in particular demonstrated convincingly the heroic mettle and indomitable will of the south Korean people aspiring after independence, not yielding to any ferocious dictator, and dealt a sledgehammer blow to the fascist clique.

The south Korean people will surely emerge victorious from the struggle for democratic freedom and rights and enjoy happiness and glory as independent and dignified human beings.

Li Mun Gyong

US-Controlled South Korea

From "Letters from South Korea" Carried in No. 8, 1980 of Japanese Magazine "Sekai"

It is said that Chon Du Hwan had informed beforehand the Commander of US Armed Forces Wickham and US Ambassador Gleysteen in south Korea of everything. Chon himself opened it to the public.

Asked about it, Wickham said he reluctantly agreed to it in principle, and Gleysteen, though he denied the fact, stated that the Kwangju incident was a process of democratization.

It is also said that Wickham's May 13 departure for home for a two-week stay at such a crucial moment was aimed at giving Chon Du Hwan a freedom of action.

Back to Seoul on May 18, Wickham placed south Korean troops under his command at the disposal of Chon Du Hwan so as to put down the Kwangju uprising.

This caused increasing public misgivings about America.

"The south Korean government begs the US Export-Import Bank for a loan of 630 million dollars. American businessmen are putting pressure on the Administration to approve it.

They think little of the massacre of people in south Korea. Money comes first. No wonder, the general director of that bank stated that democracy is desirable in south Korea but the United States cannot say about what type of government should be adopted there.

The American press are opposing economic cooperation to support the military dictatorship. They say that south Korea is capable of establishing its own democratic system and has its own businessmen and specialists able to promote the economy. They warn that south Korean democrats should not be made to oppose the United States.

But the Carter Administration will yield to the capitalists' pressure. The latter support the regime of dictatorship not to lose their markets.

Politics is impotent before the economy when it is gripped with depression. There is every sign that things in the United States will turn for the worse,

not the better, after the coming elections.

The US Embassy in south Korea explains to Americans that the Kwangju incident is a conflict between Kyongsang and Cholla Provinces, and order and security are primary."

When the Kwangju uprising took place, both the US and south Korean soldiers were at the checkpoints from Seoul to Kwangju. There is a rumour that the US CIA was involved in the operation of the martial law forces which entered Kwangju on the early morning of May 27.

"Pentagon in Washington has reportedly agreed with Chon Du Hwan in that the Kwangju incident was the outcome of communist interference. Chon had made, they say, his acquaintance with Wickham during his studies in America.

There is no doubt that Wickham, like Chon, regarded Kim Dae Jung as a dangerous man and agreed on removing him.

Recently the American military, CIA and Embassy in south Korea began suddenly to praise Chon. How should we explain this praise and Carter's warning of the growing power of Chon?

Was Carter's warning a farce to deceive the democratic forces in south Korea?

The United States, involved in the plot of the south Korean military, is wavering, now criticizing and now supporting them. Taking advantage of it, some of the military are attempting to seize power. They think that if anything is made a fait accompli the United States will connive at it.

America recognizes any government if it is not at odds with its interests. They want south Korea to stand opposed to the north and remain within their security and market system for the sake of America and Japan."

The United States will take part in repression if the nationwide resistance occurs following Chon's seizure of power. It did this in Iran.

Innocent people are dying for democracy and the nation. The function of the state has been paralyzed and south Korea has given a bad impres-

sion to the world.

The United States has accepted the Chon clique's allegation and has an infantile fear of Kim Dae Jung. That is why it approved the Chon clique's violence to remove him.

The United States had Kim Jae Gyu shoot Pak Jung Hi but did not save the assassinator.

"This is something like a court coup, and is American corruption. Such a sort of coup will continue. Fathomless quagmire!

The United States needs loyalty from the south Korean troops and fears the south Koreans shape their destiny independently.

Chon Du Hwan, too, needs American troops' support for his own rule. Thus the US troops, as forces sent to a colony, get involved in colonial rule politically.

This has so far been done by the US troops.

This role will be more pronounced when the south Korean troops act as they like.

The US troops, like the former Japanese Kwantung Army, will act against the will of the Administration, making it involved into their action. The impression is that as a result of the extreme military expansion, Pentagon will put the Administration under its thumb. Everywhere the growth of murderous troops engenders troubles."

Such a view is right as far as the south Korean question is concerned. South Korean intellectuals too are in the same vein of thought.

The US State Department will continue to express concern about south Korean developments to conceal the seamy side and save its face.

Acting on this tactics, the regime of dictatorship deliberately acts violently and pretends to accept US warning, setting some of political prisoners free. Then comes the expression of satisfaction from the US State Department.

That is Carter's human rights diplomacy.

"On May 28 Japan sent its special envoy to meet Chon Du Hwan. He must have expressed thanks for the removal of Kim Dae Jung. It was, in a sense, the first diplomatic approval of Chon Du Hwan. The favours given so far to Kim Jong Pil should have been transferred quickly to him.

The financial quarters of Japan will respond soon because they must protect their feeble markets. Japan's financial quarters, along with Japan's government and American businessmen, will exert influence on the US government, Pentagon in par-

ticular.

This is not a new thing. It is a sad thing that originates in the modern history of this country.

How will south Korea cope with the world current of conservatism, the pressure from the rich for self-protection?

In fact, north Korea warned several times that extra-precaution would make no sense.

It might be regarded as rare. Nevertheless it found a strong military response in the United States. Ambassador Gleysteen claimed before national assemblymen of south Korea on May 23 that the north is like a 'hungry tiger.'

All this is interpreted as a tricky political statement to arrest the south Koreans' resistance and sustain military dictatorship, rather than a warning to the north."

The "National Union for Democracy and National Unification" issued on May 24 a statement on the situation in the name of its co-chairmen Yun Bo Son and Ham Sok Hon and Mrs. Li Hui Ho as proxy for Kim Dae Jung. It called for withdrawal of Chon Du Hwan from his official posts and release of Kim Dae Jung and all other democrats and for restoration of democracy.

The statement criticizes the United States, saying, "The National Union is deeply afraid that our nation will not believe in the United States, their traditional ally.

Why does it help Chon Du Hwan to kill our innocent people? Why does it repeat in south Korea its policy that totally failed in Iran?"

The painful feelings were shared by conscientious intellectuals in south Korea and some conscientious Americans there.

Wickham and Gleysteen should be called to Washington and brought to account. The Americans unanimously claim that the two should be responsible for their support for the operation of killing Kwangju citizens under the pretext of security.

Friends of the world, join your voices with us.

When they were liberated in 1945, the south Koreans shouted: "Don't believe in America. Japan will come again. Korea, awake!"

This was a simple expression of the people's consciousness of their responsibility for history and of their nationalism.

Having experienced the bloody incident in Kwangju, we might return to the starting point of the national history of 35 years after the country's liberation.

Robber's Usurpation of "Power"

Traitor Chon Du Hwan, who had left no stone unturned in his bid to grab "power" at the point of the bayonet, installed himself in puppet "Presidency" on August 27 by calling into motion the "National Conference for Unification," a hand-raising machine.

This is a most shameless and brigandish usurpation of "power": it means a total revival of the old "Yusin system" which had subjected the south Korean people to so harsh oppression and tyranny and a new offensive of the fascists against the democratic forces.

Now all the Koreans at home and abroad are strongly opposing and flaying with bitter anger his usurpation of "power" and the world progressive people who treasure peace and justice are also lifting up voices of protest and denunciation.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan has called into action his yesmen and paid trumpeters in a propaganda barrage claiming that his assumption of puppet "Presidency" reflected the "people's will" and it was done "fairly" through necessary "procedures."

But this is a most shameless and ridiculous lie.

It is well known to the world that after the death of the former dictator on October 26, last year the south Korean people waged a resolute bloody struggle against the scheme of the military fascists to maintain the fascist "Yusin system" set up by him.

It is only too clear that the people could not even express their elementary will in the terror-ridden atmosphere in which the military fascists banned all the political activities, arrested democrats and totally muzzled public opinion on the strength of the "emergency martial law."

As for the "National Conference for Unification" which is said to have "elected" Chon Du Hwan the puppet "President," it was a bogus hand-raising machine framed up by the former dictator for his "election as President" and it punctured with his death and there is no justification for its existence. Moreover, under the conditions where the puppet "National Assembly" is sealed up, "National Assemblymen" are expelled in groups and all political activities are strictly banned, the "deputies to the National Conference for Uni-

fication" are virtually no more than ghosts. How can the "will of the people" be represented by these marionettes?

The usurpation of puppet "Presidency" by traitor Chon Du Hwan is totally illegal, and it is an offspring of a premeditated intrigue for seizing "power."

Traitor Chon Du Hwan eliminated his opponents through the December 12 "army purge coup" and took hold on the puppet military and intelligence and investigation agencies, openly started a military rule after the May 17 outrage, and ousted Choe Gyu Ha from puppet "Presidency."

This cutthroat arrested Kim Dae Jung and all other democrats and drowned students and people crying for freedom and democracy in a pool of blood.

For these thrice-cursed crimes, he should have been severely judged and punished by the nation. But he usurped puppet "Presidency." This is brazen-facedness itself.

Responsibility for all this in south Korea rests with the United States which occupies south Korea and decides everything there.

The United States has historically suppressed the south Korean people's struggle for democracy to keep south Korea as its permanent colony and military base. It installed another stooge in "power" to maintain its crumbling colonial rule.

To this end, it masterminded the "Yusin" remnant forces' military coup and placed troops under its control at their disposal to commit the Kwangju massacre. It was the first to "congratulate" Chon Du Hwan on his seizure of "power."

The United States can conceal its criminal nature with no double-faced tactics.

We believe that the progressive people of Asia and the rest of the world who value peace and democracy will pay due attention to developments in south Korea and strongly denounce traitor Chon Du Hwan.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan should learn a lesson from the end of the former dictator and step down from "power" as the south Korean people and the world people demand.

Otherwise, he will not escape the stern judgement of the people.

Ever-Intensified Frantic Suppression

Today in south Korea, the land of darkness, the military fascist clique's suppression of the democratic forces and people is getting more and more frantic and outrageous.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Successively taking repressive measures such as proclaiming a 'state of emergency', 'garrison decree' and an 'emergency measure', they frequently call out army troops and police forces to close down educational institutions and repress the righteous struggle of the students and the people; 'Central Intelligence Agents' have been implanted everywhere to watch every move of the people and restrict all their activities."

The Chon Du Hwan military fascist junta, who barbarously suppressed the democratization struggle of the students and people of all walks of life throughout south Korea and plunged Kwangju into a pool of blood, are hell-bent on wiping out even the slightest anti-fascist democratic elements, committing new atrocious murders with their blood-stained hands.

THE PRESS MUZZLED

After the Kwangju popular uprising the military fascists arrested eight pressmen including the director of the filing department of *Kyonghyang Sinmun* who were faithful to their mission and duty as the spokesman of public opinion and the real disseminator of truth under the ridiculous pretext of "having

circulated false rumours to mislead the public." They also sentenced to three years' imprisonment Li Bu Yong, the reporter of *Tong-a Ilbo*, who had been arrested and put on trial.

The barbarous suppression of pressmen fully reveals the reactionary nature of the military fascist clique who make the repression of people their business.

The eight pressmen arrested by the fascists longed for the peaceful reunification of the country and were spokesmen of the people of all strata in south Korea against the fascist military rule.

VIOLENT FASCIST OFFENSIVE AGAINST STUDENTS

The military fascist clique mobilize fully-armed puppet military and police forces, close down schools and prohibit class work by "law".

The ferocious military gang arrested students and people at random, describing their struggle as a "reckless act by rioters" to justify their fascist repression and atrocious bloodshed in Kwangju and Seoul and other parts of south Korea and closed down all universities and colleges, revealing their colours as a rare fascist tyrant.

This is an intolerable insult to the students fighting a just struggle.

In spite of brutal suppression the south Korean students don't want any more to live as slaves under the bayonets of "Yusin" dictatorship and will make the fascist gang pay

for the blood shed by their colleagues.

LAST-DITCH EFFORTS OF THOSE ON VERGE OF RUIN

The Chon Du Hwan military hooligans cruelly suppressed the democratization struggle of the students and people of all strata and turned the Kwangju city into a sea of blood. Not content with this, they issued "Announcement No. 20 of the Martial Law Command" and warrants for the arrest of over 300 leaders of the anti-"government" struggle including the Kwangju popular uprising and are making large-scale search and wholesale arrest, stirring up public resentment.

They broke their promise not to arrest the leaders of the revolt of the Chongson miners in Kangwon Province of south Korea and arrested leaders of the revolt and those involved in it, over 80 in all, and brought their case to court-martial.

As a result of such outrageous suppression, south Korea has now turned into a land of darkness where fascist terrorism is rampant and the hurricane of wholesale roundup is raging, and the people are trembling with fear.

The military gang who seized "power" through the bloody suppression of the people are attempting to maintain their "regime," prattling about "political development" and the "establishment of state discipline."

To this end, they are ruthlessly repressing the just struggle of the people and students, further intensifying their iron and blood rule, trampling underfoot all the democratic freedom of the people and their right to live with wartime power.

Their outrageous suppression is but the last-ditch effort of those on the verge of ruin. With no amount of repression they can ever arrest the just struggle of the south Korean people for democratic rights and the right to live.

Butcher's "Passing on Technique"

It is reported that shortly ago the Chon Du Hwan homicidal junta invited police bosses of Taiwan and indoctrinated their "experience in killing demonstrations."

In other words, they passed on to Taiwan puppets their experience in bloody and barbarous slaughter of countless youth-students and people in Kwangju—crushing with tanks and armoured cars the revolvers crying for democratization, clubbing them to death, disemboweling with sword the pregnant women, gouging girl students' breasts and the like.

True, the murderous Chon Du Hwan junta can claim such a "passing on technique!"

As a mad dog does nothing but to bite, the gangster Chon Du Hwan, who was trained

as a human butcher under the wings of US imperialists and the former dictator, knows nothing but to murder people.

They have gone the length of passing on such horrible know-how, not resting content with their massacre of fellow countrymen with bayonets given by the US imperialists. What an abominable act!

Only club is a remedy for a mad dog. The people will never tolerate the executioners who try to keep their life by wielding swords.

The murderous gangs of south Korea and Taiwan who are "exporting" and "importing" the way of slaughtering, cannot evade the people's punishment.



Visit to the Korean Folklore Museum (4)

Exquisite Metal and Stone Works

The exhibits in Room No. 2 were very interesting—exquisite metal and stone works and other historic relics handed down from our ancestors.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"From olden times our people began to make iron. In the period of the Three Kingdoms they made and used ironware widely in their daily life and displayed a high degree of

craftsmanship in gold, silver and bronze."

We first looked around metalworks. The guide explained that metalworks were made in Bronze Age, over 4,000 years ago, and in the period of Koshon (Ancient Korea) they already developed craftsmanship in gold, silver, bronze, iron, tin, etc. An evidence of it is a sharp bronze dagger of over 2,500 years ago.

Pointing to the dagger, the guide said: "It is characterized by much component of tin.

Jade writing brush stand, inkstone and cup



The geometrical patterns on the sharp blade are a proof of notable development of our forefathers' alloy and casting skills."

The metal craftsmanship made further progress, the guide went on to say, in the Three Kingdoms' period and outstanding were the crafts of gold, silver and bronze. The guide introduced us to the exhibits of gilt bronze works and openworks and ornaments of Koguryo days unearthed around Pyongyang, a gilt bronze crown of the Paekje Kingdom and a gold crown and gold earrings of the Silla Kingdom.

The most interesting were the gold crown and gold belt which were buried in a tomb of over 1,500 years ago.

The crown is made of thin pieces of pure gold and consists of inner and outer parts. Linked with thin gold pieces and laden with numerous gems on gilt hemp threads, the crown radiates dazzling rays and emits charming sounds, when it is touched.

Looking at the relic, a crown made only with the purpose of demonstrating the dignity of the king, we were moved by the high develop-

ment of our creative forefathers' metal workmanship.

According to the guide, several crowns of the similar sort were dug out in our country.

Among the exhibits of more refined metalworks of Koryo were a bronze mirror and tableware. The mirror was featured by its relief patterns on the back.

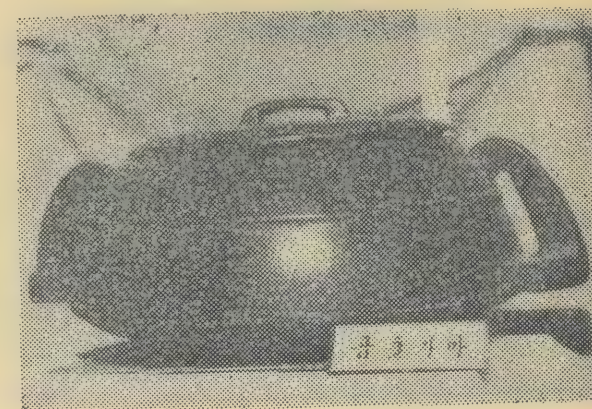
There were exhibits showing further remarkable progress in the Li Dynasty, in metalcrafts and ornaments with gold, silver threads, etc. widely used in Koryo days. Evidence of it were the silver-thread incense burner and silver-thread tobacco casket with openwork patterns. Besides, there were displayed silverware and plates, peach-shaped cups and saucer, and candle holder, lantern, incense burner, etc.

Pointing to the candle holder, lantern and incense burner indicative of subtle craftsmanship, the guide said: "These relics reflect well our ancestors' emotional life. The flower-shaped candle holder and the candle saucer in the shape of lotus blossom, in which are gathered fire-flakes, are well done in execution. Especially, the glass screen of candle making

Incense burner



Alabaster pot



light brighter seems to draw butterflies in the night.

The six small birds patterned on the top-ring of the lantern, the tiny lid of the incense burner in the shape of lion and its handles also demonstrate exquisite skills.

There were many other interesting metal-works.

We then looked around masonworks which have a very long history in our country.

According to the guide our forefathers had, over 3,000 years ago, worked on precious stones and made various ornaments.

The Sokgul Cloister in the Three Kingdoms' period (a cloister in the form of stone grotto built on the mid-slope of Mt. Toham, Kyongju, North Kyongsang Province, in 751) was a masterpiece of stone sculpture.

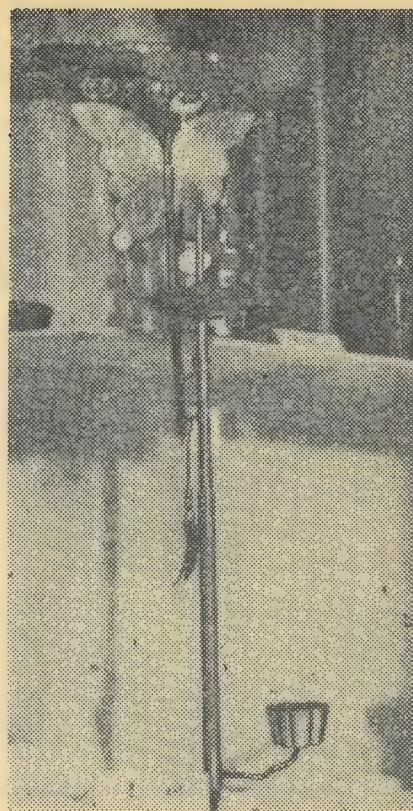
The exhibits prove a further development of masonry in Li Dynasty in materials, varieties and ornamental skills, as are evidenced by the marble tobacco casket, seals case, alabaster pot and other pieces.

The alabaster pot was worth scrutinizing. The moderate and well-balanced pot looked handsome and its glittering surface showed admirable housewifery. The guide said that food cooked in such pot tastes good, and the pot was valued from olden times.

The jade pitcher, writing brush stand, lotus-flower-shaped cups were all subtle and attractive. Besides a stone plummet for hanging-roll, an inkstand with delicate and luxurious bamboo patterns and various other stone-ware were on show.

Looking around metal and stone works we were deeply touched by our ancestors' excellent craftsmanship.

Nowadays exquisite Korean handicrafts which are prevailingly traditional and suited to modern aesthetic emotions are earning reputation in the world. Thinking of the admirable works-



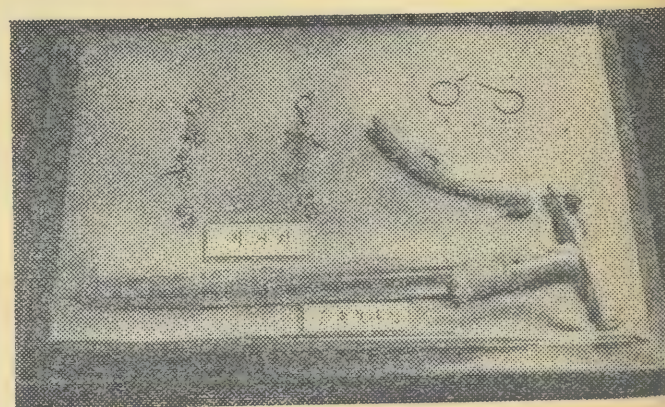
Candle holder

manship being inherited and developed, we felt a great pride of our nation.

Li Yong Gang

(To be continued)

Sharp bronze dagger and earrings



Independence, Friendship and Peace

Non-Alignment Movement—Strong Anti-War Peace Force

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"By waging a vigorous joint struggle against imperialism under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the non-aligned countries will realize the lofty ideas and objectives of the non-alignment movement and make a major contribution to the cause of world peace and human liberation; they will build a world free from imperialism and colonialism and from all forms of aggression and plunder, a peaceful and prosperous new world."

Today the international situation is very complex and tense owing to the great powers scrambling to maintain and expand their supremacy. For their machinations, tragedies take place in succession in which the sovereignty of newly independent countries is violated, the destinies of the peoples trifled with, and in many parts of the world peace and security are undermined and international tensions aggravated. The First and the Second World War were touched off by the imperialist powers bent on redivision of colonies, and today there is an increasing danger of a new world war because of the scrambles among the dominating forces to subjugate newly independent countries again and take hold of the major zones of natural wealth and areas of strategic importance.

Now it is the most important duty for peace-loving people of the world to remove the danger of a world war and defend the peace and security of the world.

The non-aligned countries therefore must keep a high revolutionary vigilance against the imperialist moves, unite under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and

wage a vigorous joint struggle against imperialism.

The non-alignment movement is a strong anti-war peace force and the increased and strengthened non-aligned countries themselves form a vast peace zone.

The non-alignment policy is a peace policy based on justice and constitutes a strong factor in preventing war and defending world peace and security.

That is why the peace-lovers of the world expect the non-alignment movement to excellently fulfil its lofty mission and pin great hope on it today when the danger of new world war is increasing. In order to discharge its historical mission and live up to the expectation of the world people, this movement must strengthen and develop itself under its own banner. What is most important here is the firm unity of its member states. Experience shows that if the non-aligned countries make joint effort for the unity and cohesion of the movement to realize their common purpose they can unite as one.

To divide and rule, split and destroy one by one—this is the timeworn method of the imperialists and colonialists. The non-aligned nations must meet this strategy with the strategy of unity to win victory.

There are, as ever, sharp contradictions between the non-aligned countries and the imperialist aggressive forces. They can be settled smoothly only by the joint struggle of the non-aligned countries, the third world countries.

The non-aligned countries therefore must take strong joint action to check and frustrate the imperialist policy of war and aggres-

sion and maintain and consolidate peace, to end arms race and realize universal and complete disarmament, to disband military blocs, withdraw all foreign troops and military bases from other countries and create nuclear-free, peace zones in many regions of the world, and to finally liquidate colonialism in all regions of the world and attain complete national liberation and abolish the old international economic order and establish a new just one which conforms to the interest of the developing countries.

Only when they closely unite and take concerted action and make the non-alignment movement a living one of great vitality will the movement be able to uphold its dignity and display its might as an independent political force.

The important task confronting the movement is to closely unite, avert war danger and guard world peace and security, and further strengthen and develop itself. To do this the

non-aligned countries should uphold the banner of the non-alignment movement, the banner of independence, and counter with the strategy of unity the divisive, alienating and scrambling moves of the imperialists.

They must also struggle to check and frustrate the imperialist moves of war and aggression and safeguard world peace and security, actively support the struggle of the oppressed peoples for national liberation and independence and resolutely fight to finally liquidate colonialism on all continents of the world and end all forms of domination including neo-colonialism once and for all.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will, as in the past, do all they can to uphold the principles and idea of the non-alignment movement and further develop and strengthen it in unity with the non-aligned countries.

Han Jong Il

A Gangster-Training College

It is said that recently the south Korean puppet clique have set up a "revenue college" and held a ceremony of hanging its signboard.

With the south Korean "regime" remaining a "tax regime" and its society "tax hell," there is no surprise at such an appearance.

The south Korean people curse the military fascist gang who have established the college to exploit people with more taxes in addition to the "blood tax" extracting human blood and the "bone tax" scraping human

bones in society where the tax burdens reached the extremity.

The "revenue college" is a robber-college teaching the method of squeezing ever-increasing taxes from the people.

The puppet clique's scheme to train "revenue officials" in the robber-like way of thinking—squeeze and you earn—and hurl them into tax collection, is increasing the wrath of the south Korean people who are suffering from hard life.

LEGEND

Song Bu and Ri Rang

The folk song "Arirang" is a famous song loved by our people and widely known to the world.

It began to be sung by people at the middle of the Li dynasty (the feudal state which existed in our country from 1392 to 1910).

Our people liked very much this song strong in national sentiment and easy to sing. Later they modified its words to express their feelings. This is why this song has scores of variants.

These variants have their own stories reflecting local people's lives.

One of them is the story of Song Bu and Ri Rang.

Lad Ri Rang and lass Song Bu were servants of a squire named Kim Jwa Su in Kyonggi Province. They lost their parents in their childhood. Working for the squire, they lived helping and encouraging each other. In the course love budded in their hearts. Their hard lot bound them together tightly.

They, however, could not open their hearts to each other and they were not allowed to speak of love, because they were servants.

One year a horrible famine came. The damned squire ruthlessly exploited the hunger-stricken sharecroppers.

Farmers' rage went off.

Ri Rang, too, could not keep back his wrath against the squire.

One night, he and other servants and peasants rose and disposed of the rascal, and then attacked the local administration office. They did away with all wicked officials and broke into the rice storage and gave out rice to people.

That night, the local magistrate fled bare-

footed in a flurry. He ran to the magistrate of a neighbouring county for help and informed the court of this at once.

The court rushed the government army. The army encircled the revolvers ring upon ring and put them down brutally.

Many revolvers fell bleeding.

Ri Rang who fought at the head shed bitter tears, beating his breast with his fist.

He went with Song Bu into the depths of Mt. Surak with a mind to rise again in future after fostering a new strength.

They built a hut on a sunny spot and lived happily helping each other though everything was needed.

But Ri Rang did not forget even a moment his comrades who fell in the revolt.

One day he said to Song Bu that he would go to revenge his friends upon the enemy.

Song Bu dared not to dissuade him from his plan because she knew well his mind.

He promised to return home in 100 days. She bade him farewell with a smile. But tears of sorrow streamed down in spite of herself.

Going over the mountain pass, he heard her singing between sobs:

Arirang, arirang, ananriyo

Ah, Ri Rang goes over the pass.

I am aggrieved

To part with you, my dear,

But you go far and away

Into a land I don't know where.

Her tearful voice rent his heart.

Waiting for her husband in the mountain, Song Bu lived on with a strong heart. Time glided away and the winter came, and snows covered all the mountain.

One day a squire named Paek Sang Do, who lived near the mountain, came to the mountain on hunting. On his way home with the game of a few hares, he happened to see her from a distance. He felt a lust for her. From that day on he came to her every day.

He threatened and cajoled her to gain her heart, but in vain.

One day he said to her, "Your husband was killed long ago by the government. You must not waste your rosy youth, waiting for the one who never comes back."

She knew he was lying and said to him to gain time, "Then, let me wait until the first anniversary of his death."

The anniversary was the date of their reunion promised by Ri Rang.

At last the day came. She impatiently waited and heard the familiar footsteps. Ri Rang appeared and she shot out of the room barefooted for joy.

She wanted to ask him about his journey and his health but first prepared supper for him. She started to set the table, when the squire Paek Sang Do turned up in the courtyard and called, "Is Song Bu at home?"

At the sight of the squire her lips quivered with rage. Ri Rang's eyes were as a fire. He shot an angry glare at her and the squire. He did for the squire then and there and said to her, "You could not wait for me and... with the squire...." And he went over the pass, giving no time for her to utter a word.

It was a thunderbolt to her. Hot tears streamed down her cheeks.

Her heartbreaking weeping changed into a sorrowful song. Her singing stopped at dawn. She killed herself by planting a dagger into her breast.

Ri Rang recovered from his excitement the next day. He thought again and was confident that she could never betray him and he acted rashly. He turned back. On the pass he stopped short. He saw her lying in blood on the ground. He rushed to her body and, calling her name, raised it in his arms.

His heartrending cry echoed through the mountain.

But it was no use crying over her death. No mournful calls and cries could take her back to life.

He went again into the depths of the mountain with burning hatred for the exploiter society and revengeful thought.

From that time on people called the pass the "Arirang" pass and the song Song Bu sang longing for Ri Rang "Arirang."

Yun Yong Ok



Agricultural Development in Southeast Asian Countries

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"Many countries of the third world attach importance to agriculture and are striving to solve the food problem by their own efforts, and have a very firm resolve to achieve economic self-support by all means."**

Southeast Asian countries are directing great efforts to agriculture, the key branch of the economy. They push forward agricultural co-operation, make increasing investments in agriculture, carry on research for scientific and technical farming and vigorously promote farm mechanization and irrigation.

In Burma the cooperative sector will account for 50 per cent of agriculture in the near future and large investments are made in strengthening the material and technical foundations of over 600 cooperatives.

The Indian government helps cooperatives in their production, supplying necessary funds, farm implements and industrial goods, and started the electrification of some 3,000 villages.

Bangladesh is reconstructing and expanding the chemical fertilizer factories to send more chemical fertilizers to the countryside.

It also takes measures for agricultural development including its diversification.

Malaysia set up the first agro-industrial enterprise last year to supply fertilizers and farm

implements to the peasants and help them, and plans to establish over 200 such enterprises. It also strives for farm mechanization and sends young people to the countryside.

In order to overcome the abnormal weather caused by the influence of the cold front and reap a high and stable harvest the Southeast Asian countries attach great importance to irrigation and actively promote irrigation projects.

Bangladesh has already finished many irrigation and river improvement projects this year and is carrying on 100-odd irrigation projects.

Thailand started 56 medium- and small-scale irrigation projects last year and supplied over 1,000 pumps to the drought-suffering regions.

The Southeast Asian countries are closely co-operating with each other for agricultural growth, setting up the centres for technical research on agriculture and for training agricultural technicians, and taking measures to overcome the influence of the cold front.

Such measures and energetic efforts of the peoples of these countries are bearing good fruits in agricultural development.

Chang Bo Hwan

~~~~~ National Holiday of Nepal ~~~~~

December 28 is the national holiday of the Kingdom of Nepal.

On this occasion, the Korean people extend congratulations and greetings to the friendly Nepalese people.

The Nepalese people waged a protracted, vigorous struggle for national independence and freedom against the imperialist aggressors.

They overthrew the reactionary Rana dictatorship in February 1951, and started to build a new Nepal.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Today the Asian peoples, firmly taking their destiny into their own hands, are making dynamic advances under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence."

The strong-willed and diligent Nepalese people achieved much success in their efforts to eliminate the aftermath of imperialist colonial rule, consolidate national independence, bring about independent national development and build a national economy.

In recent years the Nepalese Government and people took active measures to get rid of the survivals of the Rana dictatorship. They nationalized imperialist monopolies and issued a new national currency.

They are striving to build a national economy and culture.

They are taking a number of measures to develop agriculture, the mainstay of their country. They organize cooperatives, increase state investments in agriculture and carry on irriga-

tion projects.

The Government is developing national industry, relying on domestic resources, and building roads for economic development.

It also develops educational work.

These successes attained by the Nepalese people are the fruits of their creative labour to defend national independence and sovereignty and build a new life.

The Korean people rejoice over their successes.

Today the Nepalese Government and people follow the policy of peace, friendship and non-alignment and develop friendly relations with other countries.

Nepal established diplomatic relations with our country in May 1974, which are developing favourably day by day. Particularly after the visit to our country by His Royal Highnesses Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah and Dharendra Bir Bikram Shah and their party the friendly and cooperative relations further developed between the two countries.

The Nepalese people highly appreciate the successes gained by our people in the socialist construction and express support for and solidarity with the just struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of our country.

The Korean people wish the Nepalese people a greater success in their struggle for national prosperity and the building of a new life.

Kim Sung Gil



DO YOU KNOW?

Seas of Our Country

Korea is a maritime country surrounded by the seas on three sides — the East Sea, the West Sea and the South Sea of Korea.

The East Sea of Korea is directly linked with the Pacific Ocean through several straits including the Korean Straits and the West and South Seas of Korea through the East Sea of China.

The East Sea is the biggest of the three and covers an area of about one million square kilometres. The West Sea is half the size of the East Sea and the South Sea is smaller than the East Sea.

The West and South Seas, dotted with more than 3,300 islands, are world-famous for their beautiful islands.

The East and West Seas of Korea present a striking contrast.

The East Sea is rapid in its undercurrent and deep. But the West Sea is very slow in its undercurrent and shallow.

The East Sea is very clear and contains much salt, and there is no great zonal and seasonal change in the temperature of its water. But the West Sea is quite contrary to the East Sea.

Our seas, especially the East Sea where warm and cold currents meet, are rich in fish.

In our seas there are over 530 kinds of animals and plants, more than 700,000 hectares of tidelands and inexhaustible underground resources.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader industrial factories were built on the principle of preventing pollution. As a result, our seas are completely pollution-free and fish and other sea resources are well protected today when socialist industrialization has been realized.

"Day of the DPRK's Socialist Constitution"

December 27 is the Day of the Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On December 27, 1972 the great leader President Kim Il Sung published the immortal classic work "Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly.

The Socialist Constitution, the basic law of our state, comprehensively defines the principles of political, economic and cultural life in our socialist society and the basic rights and duties of citizens, stipulates the composition and functions of the state organs and the principles of their activities and scientifically elucidates the theoretical and practical problems arising in the building of the state.

It is a new and original constitution which fully embodies the Juche idea in its system and content, a genuine popular constitution which represents the will and interests of the workers, peasants, soldiers, and working intellectuals, and a most revolutionary constitution which defends the policies of our Party and the Government of our Republic and our revolutionary gains and accelerates the socialist construction and revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society.

With its institution our state had a new sharp weapon of proletarian dictatorship and our people were provided with a sure legal guarantee for the building of socialism and communism.

The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea designated December 27, the day of publication of the Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which marked a milestone in the history of our people, as the Day of the DPRK's Socialist Constitution to commemorate it.



NEW PLYWOOD PRESS

Recently the Ryongsong Machine Plant manufactured a new plywood press.

It needs much less steel than the former one in making. It is so handy that it can be produced easily and it is highly efficient. This hydraulic press can make plywoods of all sizes freely.

It is widely and effectively used now in making wooden articles of daily use and furniture.

EFFICIENT HIGH-SPEED DRILL

The workers and technicians of the Ra-gwon Machine Plant made a high-speed drill, upholding the Party policy of introducing large, modern and high-speed machines in the mining industry.

This modern hydraulic drill can make easily holes for big blasting at the opencast.

It is much lighter than the existing one, and its holing speed per hour is three times faster and its efficiency is very high.

It also can catch dust and is easy to handle as all auxiliary work is mechanized.

NEWS

LARGE-SIZE CRANE SHIP BUILT

The Nampo Shipyard built a large-size crane ship.

In the wake of a 20,000-ton cargo ship "Zangzasan Chongnyon," the workers of this shipyard built this big-capacity crane ship with their own efforts and technique, according to the instruction of the great leader President Kim Il Sung on introducing large and modern means in transport, displaying the heroic stamina and talents of the Korean working class.

This ship "May 28" is designed for handling heavy cargo and materials on the sea, at ports and shipyards.

Automation and remote control are introduced in this ship fitted with modern navigation facilities, which assure it safe operation in any oceanic conditions.

The jib equipped with several hooks of winch can move freely in all directions and also be raised almost vertically.

The ship is provided with amenities of various kinds for the crew.

Father and Two Sons Are Locomotive Drivers

Father and his two sons are effecting new innovations in freight transport to implement the highly important task set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his report to the Sixth Party Congress. Father Om Chol Am is the chief driver of locomotive "Red Flag" No. 5006 of the Chongjin locomotive corps and his sons are its shift drivers. The youngest son Om Bok Man, too, will soon join them.

Father and sons, locomotive drivers, are warmly congratulated on new innovations made





His eldest son (left) and second son (right), shift locomotive drivers

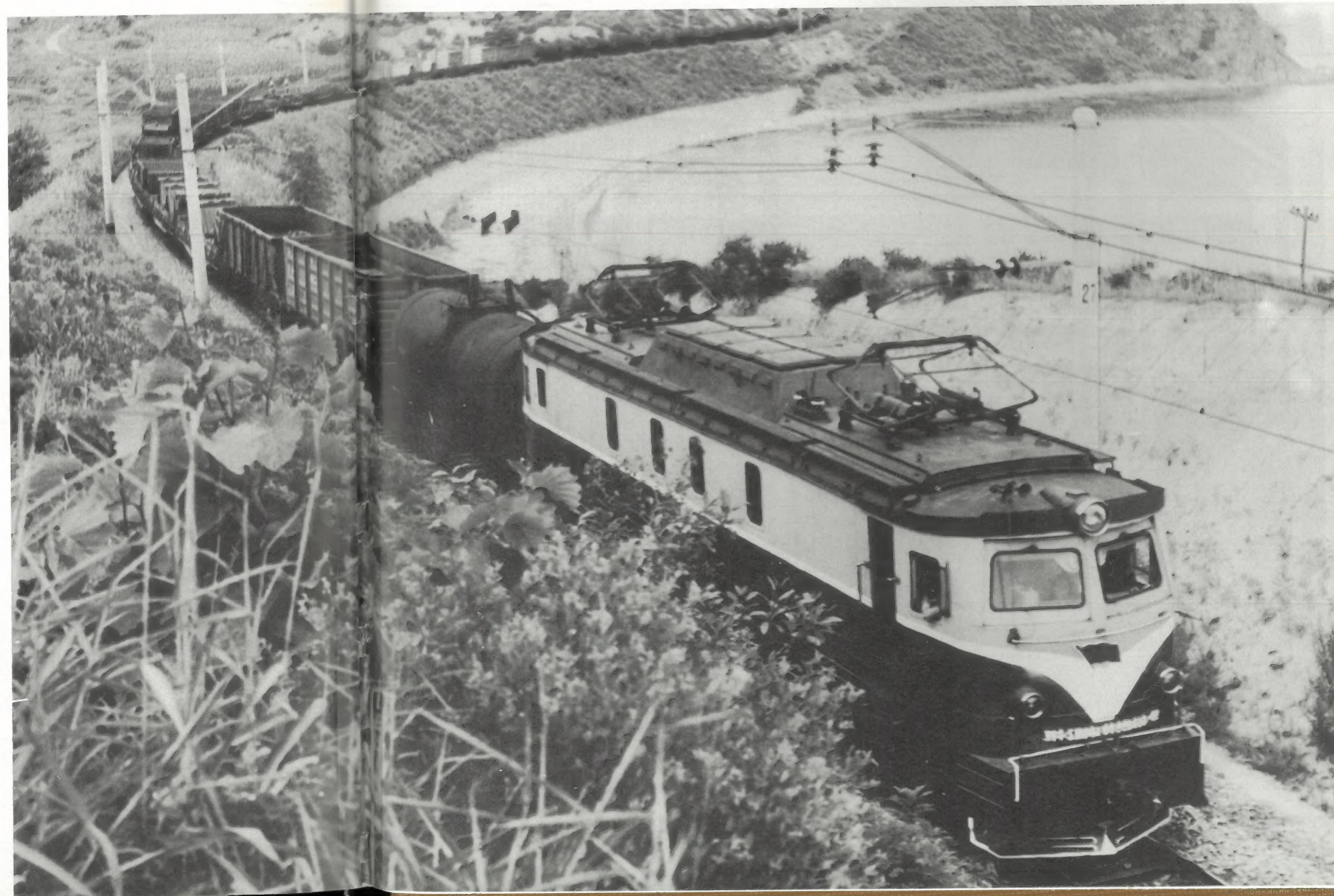


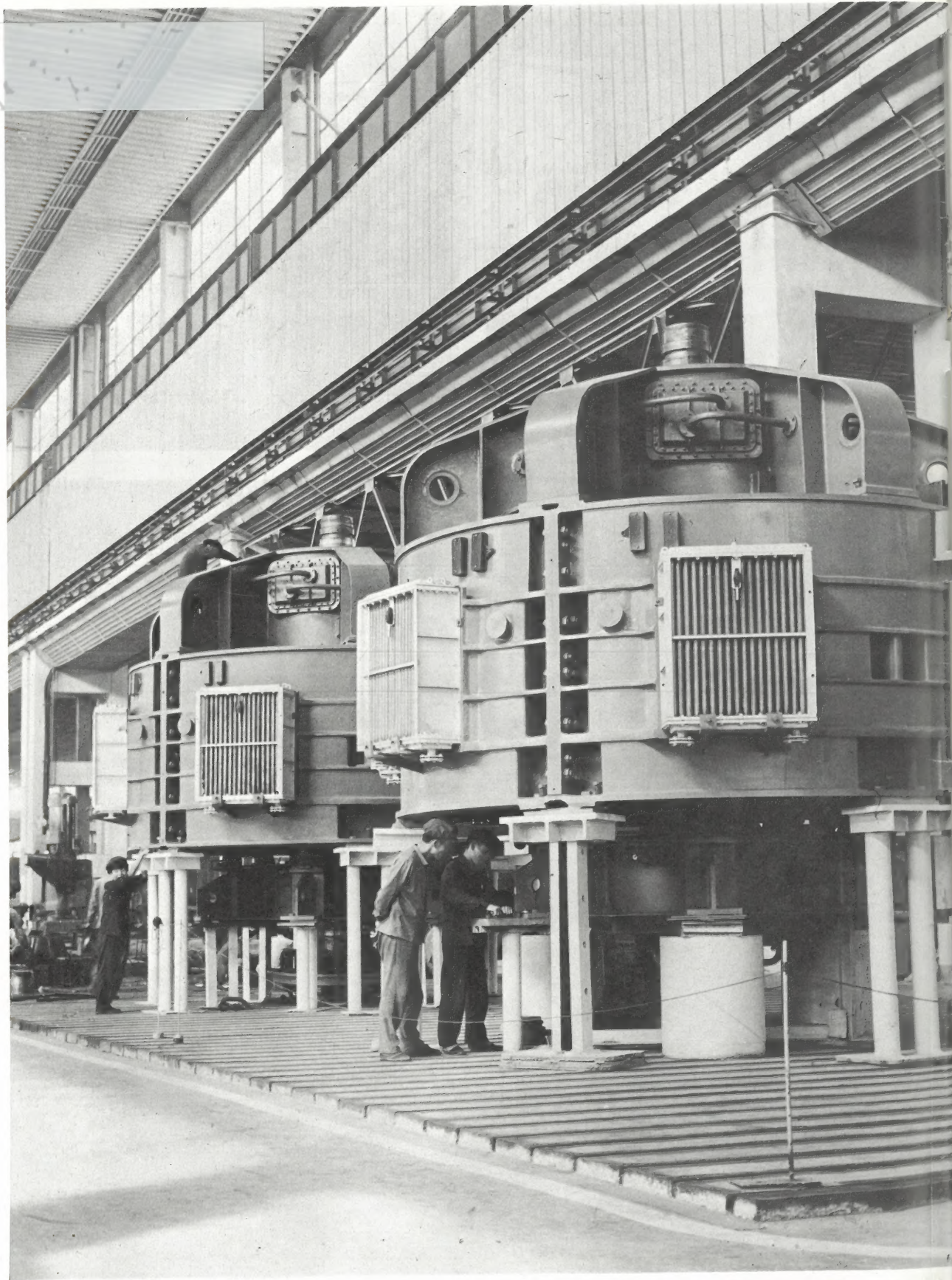
Father Om Chol Am, chief locomotive driver



Locomotive No. 5006 running along the east coastline

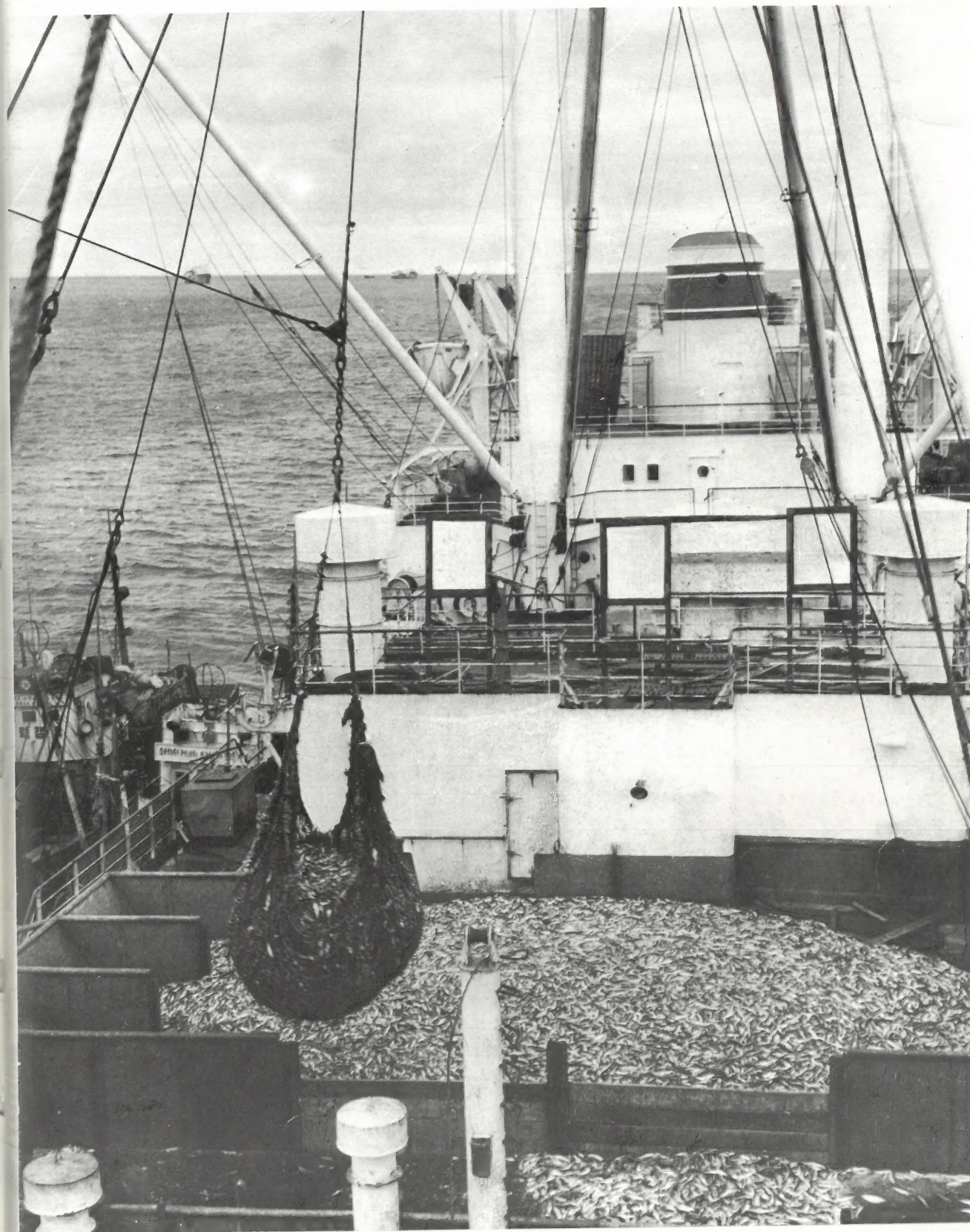
The youngest son is also trained as a locomotive driver





Generator assembling is stepped up

16419.



16420.

No. 13502

